

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1925 BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Sixteen
Pages

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1925—VOL. XVII, NO. 35

FIVE CENTS A COPY

BITTER POLITICS TO BE AVOIDED AT PARIS PARLEY

Financial Conference to Re-
duce Contentious Discus-
sions to a Minimum

PRIVATE TALKS ARE TO BE ENGAGED IN

First Session Is Opened and
Adjourned After the Cere-
mony of Welcome

PARIS, Jan. 7 (AP)—The conference of the allied finance ministers began at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon in the clock room of the French Foreign Office. The Finance Minister, M. Clémentel, in welcoming the delegations, said he was glad to see among them a number of men who had aided in solving previous problems.

"I know by experience," said he, "that together we will find unanimous solutions for the financial confounding us and that we are going to be able to complete the work done in London several months ago. At that time we established an accord with Germany for a new régime of payments."

"Our common debtor since then is certain as to her obligations to us, obligations which, up to this time, she furthermore has executed punctually. Now several elements of uncertainty remain concerning the distribution of the German 'payments among creditor states.'

The first session of the conference was concluded at 3:55 this afternoon.

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 7—At 3 o'clock the financial conference, which has made much ink to flow in advance, will begin at the Quai d'Orsay. The inaugural sitting is to be presided over by Etienne Clémentel, French Finance Minister, who has had a number of important interviews with the various delegations including Winston Churchill, British Chancellor of the Exchequer. Next week the first day will be devoted chiefly to the elaboration of the program for the organization of the commission, but outside the conference proper the most helpful conversations will be held.

Georges Theuns and Edouard Herriot, respectively Belgian and French prime ministers, have discussed many other questions than those immediately arising from the conference. Mr. Churchill and M. Clémentel unofficially referred to the problem of debts, and the general impression is that in spite of all attempts to exclude the question, it will dominate the Paris meeting.

It is definitely decided to proceed with the utmost prudence and to avoid bitter politics in public. Controversies between the two settings will be reduced to a minimum, the private talks multiplied.

The suggestion that France will eventually need a French edition of the Dawes plan was made by M. Clémentel himself. Evidently in his view there cannot be allied control of France as applied to Germany. Indignation is expressed by the opposition that such a formula could ever be invented.

The idea that France should be put on anything like the same plane as Germany rouses wrath. Undoubtedly this formula is the most significant yet uttered.

Great Britain and France Again Advance Standpoints

PARIS, Jan. 7 (AP)—A talk between the French Finance Minister, Etienne Clémentel of France and Winston Churchill, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, held this forenoon in advance of the opening of the Finance Minister's conference, served once more to bring out the tendency of all European debt discussions, no matter what their beginning, to veer toward Washington before they have progressed very far.

On the subject of the Dawes plan after the meeting three little light on the discussion, merely declaring there had been an official exchange of views on the general aspects of the interallied debts. It is understood, however, that Mr. Churchill opened the discussion by setting forth the well-known British standpoint that Great Britain must receive from its war debtors sums equivalent to those it must pay the United States.

The French Finance Minister's reply was that the French were obliged to take exactly the same attitude that France likewise could not forgive her debtors while obliging to pay her creditors. Up to that point, it appears, the conversation was easy in tone. It grew more difficult when M. Clémentel began to place the responsibility for the diminution in reparation payments which France may expect from Germany, charging it to the other allied and associated powers. France, in his view, had yielded to the demands of the British and the Americans in accepting a reparation settlement which reduced its share by more than half without obtaining any absolute assurance that it would be able to collect even that reduced claim.

Mr. Churchill averred in substance, it was declared, that the Dawes plan was freely accepted by all the Allies as a necessary measure to restore the economic situation not only in Germany, but in all Europe, and that France was not the only power that made necessary concessions.

Delegates to Financial Conference



ITALY REVISES CABINET LIST

Fascist Ministers Replace Liberals Who Resigned —Electoral Law-Plans



By Special Cable

ROME, Jan. 7—Benito Mussolini, after consultation with many of his colleagues, submitted to the Sovereign a list of new ministers to replace those who resigned. Besides the Liberal ministers, Signor Saracchi and Signor Casati, the Fascist Minister of Justice, Signor Oviglia, asked the Premier to relieve him of his post. Alfredo Rocco, Speaker in the Chamber, takes Signor Oviglia's place. Signor Rocco formed part of Signor Mussolini's first cabinet as Undersecretary of Finance.

The other two new ministers are Pietro Fidel, professor of history at Rome University, and Giovanni Guirato, former Minister of Redeemed Territories in the Fascist Cabinet, who hold the respective portfolios of instruction and public works. All three ministers are Fascisti.

No Liberals or Democrats

For the first time since 1860 Italy has a ministry in which is not included either Liberals or Democrats. The partial crisis which was caused by the resignation of the three ministers has been solved without loss of time and the Cabinet last night met to examine the home situation and decided to reopen the Chamber next Monday.

The resignation of the Fascist Minister, Signor Oviglia, while causing no surprise, was a matter of much speculation in parliamentary quarters and the motives which induced Signor Oviglia to quit the government are unknown.

Signor Mussolini's position remains practically the same after the reconstruction of the Cabinet and, in the opinion of Troubridge, only new general elections can really bring about a change in the situation.

The Opposition groups will hold a meeting Thursday, at which, it is believed, many senators who are in the Opposition, will attend. The object of the meeting is to reconsider their position and decide whether the moment has been reached for them to re-enter Parliament.

The Opposition group can no longer conduct a press campaign against the Government, as most of their newspapers are not allowed to publish, so that the only place from which they could attack the Government is the parliamentary tribune.

Rome is perfectly calm, but in some places in the north of Italy there have been clashes between Fascisti and Communists. The Socialist paper, Giustizia, decided to suspend temporarily its publication.

When the manufacturers paid dividends at the rate of 100 and 200 per cent to escape taxes which they were morally bound to pay they had not the foresight to rejuvenate their mills with modern machinery," he said. He added that pauperism in textile centers must be driven out.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Upper Left: Winston Spencer Churchill, British Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Photo by Underwood and Underwood.) Right: Etienne Clémentel, French Minister of Finance. (Photo by Henry Manuel.) Lower: James A. Logan Jr., One of the American Delegates (Keystone View Co.).

FALL RIVER CUT CALLED OUTRAGE

Textile Workers' Head Calls Upon Public to Demand a Legislative Inquiry

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 7—Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, in a statement issued here today, characterized as an "outrage" the 10 per cent wage reduction announced by mill owners of Fall River to take effect next Monday.

He declared that, unless the general public of the city appealed to the Legislature for an investigation, the union would, "regardless of consequences, act for the best interests of our affiliated organizations."

McMahon charged that the wage reduction was planned long before the national election but was withheld "in order not to embarrass William M. Butler and President Coolidge in their campaign."

Declaring that wages paid in Fall River are among the lowest paid in northern textile plants, he said that Fall River cotton manufacturers always had been leaders in the fight to reduce.

"When the manufacturers paid

dividends at the rate of 100 and 200 per cent to escape taxes which they were morally bound to pay they had not the foresight to rejuvenate their mills with modern machinery," he said. He added that pauperism in textile centers must be driven out.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

World News in Brief

New York—Travelers Aid Societies served 2,500,000 people last year, according to a report issued at its quarterly meeting here. Marcus L. Bell of New York, vice-president of the Rock Island Railroad, was elected president of the National Association.

Washington—Prompt ratification by the Senate of the Turkish Treaty as necessary to assist American trade with that country is urged in a letter by Richard G. Grant, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Warsaw (P) Polish railroads are expensive to operate because of the large number of employees. The average is 13 for each kilometer of track, as against seven miles in France and five in the United States. It is declared by experts that Poland could dispense with 20 per cent of its employees and thus save \$30,000,000 a year.

Havana—President Zayas has signed an order directing removal of Cuban forces from the cities of Santiago, Jamaica and Coruña, Spain, because of alleged irregularities. It was said at the State Department that the case of the Consul at Coruña might be reopened.

Mexico City—The reorganized agricultural commission has announced that it will continue the land division policy, making careful study, however, before dividing large estates into smaller plots. It will give titles to landowners for voluntary division of their estates, if done within the provisions of the law.

FRANCE HOPES FOR AGREEMENT ON REICH TRADE

Every Effort Made to Avert Tariff War Following Col- lapse of Treaty Parley

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 7—Dr. von Tredeburg, president of the German delegation discussing the trade treaty, has left for Berlin. It is hoped the rupture is not final and that the representations being made will permit a resumption of discussions relative to a temporary modus vivendi. All hope of a commercial accord of a definite character before the appointed date is naturally abandoned, but every effort is still to be made to prevent the opening of a tariff war on Jan. 10.

The news of Germany's intentions caused the greatest perturbation yesterday. The Germans thought fit to issue a demiss of certain information but the departure of Von Tredeburg confirms the principal point. He asked the French Minister of Commerce, M. Raynaldy, to recognize officially the German delegation had agreed on the two questions of the evacuation of Cologne and the commercial treaty. M. Raynaldy agreed.

Obviously the delegation could not officially raise the Cologne question, but its connection was made perfectly clear. The Germans evidently are endeavoring to practice a kind of blackmail, and it is considered that, after a short time, a compromise will be reached. M. Raynaldy handed Von Tredeburg three documents. The first showed the products of Alsace-Lorraine which should be admitted freely to Germany during the period between Jan. 10 and the opening of the treaty. The list is made as short as possible, applying chiefly to textiles and mechanical articles. The second note fixes the maximum tariffs France can accept on Alsace-Lorraine metallurgical products. The third contains a list of goods for which France demands a lowering of the general German tariffs.

In his farewell message Mr. Baxter attacks lobbying and log rolling as vicious practices and declares that both "have unfortunate consequences." One or two large corporations, he says, have abandoned lobbying and experience has shown that in doing so they have rendered a public service.

Humane Education

Mr. Baxter refers especially to the need of humane education and says under this topic:

As Governor I have not hesitated to plead for the animals of our State who are unable to speak for themselves. We call attention to the duties we owe all of these creatures, and have emphasized the need of being kind and merciful toward them. I have felt it proper to criticize certain so-called "rights" that involve cruelty, for instance the sport of fox hunting. It is a pleasure to another's pain.

Most of the cruelty to, and neglect of, animals in our State, and there is much of it, comes from ignorance and indifference. Some people are aroused that will seek to help our animals, both domestic and wild, are given kindly treatment while they live, and that when it becomes necessary to destroy them it be done swiftly and mercifully. Education has been slow, and both children and animals too long have been neglected. For example, it took over 100 years of constant agitation in England for the most ignorant country in the world to correct the abuse incident to the employment of chimney sweeps. Small boys, and even girls, within the century were virtually sold into slavery to carry on that killing occupation, and it is said to recall that the first society for the prevention of cruelty to children was established only about 50 years ago.

Although the strictest secrecy is being preserved about the contents of the reply the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is able to state on reliable information that its two main points are a protest against the prolonged occupation of Cologne and a request that the Allies submit details about their charges in order that the Government can investigate them.

It is realized here more and more that only by entering into negotiations with the Allies and by complying with their requests will Cologne be evacuated. A reservation, however, is made that fulfillment of the allied demands is incompatible with the interests of Germany. The removal of security police from their barracks does not come under that heading, the Germans believe.

Sanctions Vote in Bengal
By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7—By a vote of 66 to 57 the Indian Legislative Council opposed the introduction of a new ordinance which sanctions preventive detentions and arrests. The size of the majority is believed to have been greater than the Government anticipated, considering that two prominent Swarajists who were arrested under the special powers naturally were not present at the debate.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1925
General

Italy Revives Cabinet List 1
France Hopes for Agreement on Reich Trade 1
Connecticut Governor Inaugurated 1
Maine Governor Makes Farewell Address 1
Fall River Wage Cut Attacked 1
Paris Parley to Avoid Bitter Politics 1
Respect 1
Mr. Ladd Debates Party Loyalty 1
Postal Tax Bill to Sustain 1
British States Tax 1
Train Control Order in Force 1
Rebel Revolt Easily Quelled 1
Refugee May Be Medified 1
Greek Refugee Loan to Aid Pros- perty 1

Financial

Another Upswing in Stocks 10
New Stock Market 10
New Bond Market 10
Imports Are Increasing 10
Chicago Steel Prices Firm 10
Wall Street Has Period of Price Trepidation 11
New Bond Quotations 11
Active Oil Near 1924 Highs 11
Packer Hide Market Shows 11
Outlook for Leather and Footwear 11

Sports

N. Y. Basketball Outburst 12
Paavo Nurmi Makes Records 12
Basketball at Oregon 12

Features

The Library 4
Stage Stories 4
Musical Numbers 4
Book Reviews and Literary News 4
The Home Forum 4
Ways of His Honor 4
Editorials 16
Letters to the Editor 16
Arab Life in the Deserts of the Sahara 16
The Week in Paris 16

Continued on Page 2, Column 16

**CO-ORDINATION
SAVES \$200,000**

Boston Federal Business Association Reports on Economy Methods

How \$200,000 at least was saved to the Government and taxpayers by business co-ordination of the federal activities in Greater Boston over a period of five or six months, is revealed in the annual report of the Boston Federal Business Association, made public today.

This association has been in operation about a year and is composed of executives of the various government departments in the Greater Boston district. It is one of some 90 similar organizations in as many federal districts of the United States. Their slogan is "More Business in Government" and their specific purpose is to obtain maximum efficiency through federal department co-operation and the gradual elimination of red tape.

\$20,000 Saved on Gasoline

The Boston association takes the credit for a saving of \$24,000 in the first six months of 1924 in the purchase of gasoline. Previously the departments obtained their gasoline from a variety of sources. Under the direction of the local area co-ordinator, who is Commander A. S. Wadsworth, U. S. N., the purchasing system was reorganized so that now all departments get their gasoline on the quartermaster's contract.

A saving of approximately \$23,000 was effected in rentals in the first five months of the year. This was done largely by the transfer of federal offices from civilian to Government quarters. This does not include \$50,000 saved through the relinquishment of space by the Veterans' Bureau.

Just how teamwork comes into play is revealed in the case of the Internal Revenue Department, which needed 900 feet more floor space. Under the old procedure the application would have had to go directly to Washington as a matter of form, whereupon the department would receive the authority to hire space in civilian quarters and the Government usually has had to pay high. Under the new system, the area co-ordinator sets his machinery in motion and it was discovered that the prohibition unit could spare the needed room.

Former Soldiers Assist

Partitions were then needed. Formerly the department would go into the open market and buy whatever materials were required. Instead the co-ordinator locates the necessary material at the Army Base. And finally former soldiers learning tapestry weaving at the Veterans' Bureau did the actual work. Savings made in this manner are placed at a little more than \$15,000.

The annual meeting of the association was held at the Customs House yesterday afternoon and the following officers were elected: President, Major E. B. Nichols; Secretary of Internal Revenue, George A. W. Stockwell; Immigration Service; executive committee, the president; secretary and Thomas P. Feney; Postoffice department: Commander E. T. Hoops; District Supply Department U. S. N.; B. L. Falconer, district secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SOMERSET ASKS RIGHT TO FUND NEW SCHOOL

A petition that the Town of Somerset be authorized to borrow \$90,000 for the erection and equipment of a public school building, has been filed with the clerk of the state House of Representatives.

At the office of the clerk of the Senate they have been filed a petition from the Federation of State, City and Town Employees with a bill providing for increase of wages for the laborers, foremen, mechanics, engineers, oilers, fitters, helpers in the employ of the sewer, water and park departments of the Metropolitan District, according to the following schedule: Twenty-five percent for those now getting from \$25 to \$30 a week, 15 per cent for those getting from \$30 to \$35 and 10 per cent for those getting from \$35 to \$45.

A bill has been filed that the retirement allowance of employees of the metropolitan District Commission shall not be less than half of the salary paid to the employee at the time of retirement.

RUS CASE CONTINUED

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 7.—The hearing in the court action brought by the Boston & Maine railroad against the De Luxe Bus Company of this city, was continued in the Greenfield district court yesterday until Thursday. The court action charges the bus line with transporting passengers for hire by motor vehicle without license.

EMPLOYEES TO GET \$200,000

HOLYOKE, Mass., Jan. 7.—The Farr Alpaca Company will on Friday distribute its annual bonus to its 3000 employees. The sum to be distributed is \$200,000. The amount was made public today.

Our January Fur Sale

Presents an Opportunity to Secure

Fine Furs at Reductions

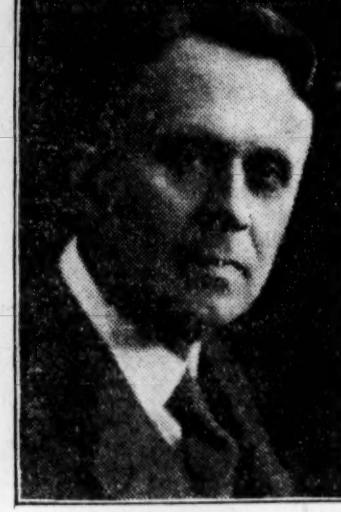
Balch-Price & Co.

FULTON AND SMITH STREETS, BROOKLYN

"Furriers for Nearly a Century"

Legislative Leaders Elected Today

Wald Studio, Boston
WELLINGTON WELLS
State Senate President.



Wald Studio, Boston
JOHN C. HULL
Speaker of House.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE CONVENES FOR 144TH SESSION

(Continued from Page 1)

elected, Clerk Kimball for the twenty-seventh time. Then the sergeants at arms and the assistant clerks were chosen, the former by the legislators, the latter by the clerks.

Kelly a Floor Leader

Edward J. Kelley of Worcester, was chosen floor leader in the House by the Democratic caucus and he was also voted for candidate for Speaker receiving the votes of the 59 Democrats who attended the caucus. Mr. Hull was elected Speaker by a vote of 170 to 65 for Mr. Kelley.

In the Senate, the Rev. Edward A. Hartigan was re-elected chaplain, but the House failed to elect one today, on the announcement of the retirement of the Rev. Donald B. Aldrich of Cambridge.

Governor Names**WILLIAM L. REED**

William L. Reed, executive messenger to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts since 1902, was today named by Channing H. Cox, Governor, as executive secretary to succeed Charles A. Southworth, who was recently appointed recorder of the land court. The nomination was immediately confirmed by the Council.

Miss M. Sylvia Donaldson of Brockton, of the House, and Mrs. Harriet Russell Hart of Lynn, both Republicans and the only women members of the Legislature were cordially received by their fellow members, and Mrs. Hart was assigned the seat occupied last year by Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, Democrat, of Boston. Floral tributes were abundant.

Charles O. Holt of Somerville, was re-elected sergeant-at-arms by the senate while Howard C. Rutherford of Fitchburg was elected assistant sergeant-at-arms in the House of Representatives.

Frank O. Allen of Norwood, Lieutenant-Governor-elect, who will be inducted into office tomorrow, as retiring President of the Senate was an attendant at the opening session of the Senate today.

Mr. Hull Speaks

Mr. Hull in his address said that he would try to preside with fairness to both parties and with confidence toward every member. He asked the members of the house if any law that is of value or necessary to seek its repeal. He told the law makers that the number of bills a man offered for passage is no index to his worth as a legislator.

He told of his work in making up the 37 committees of the House, and how it was impossible to assign every member to serve on two committees, there being but 357 places on committees and 240 members. He said he had given time and thought to the work, and had tried to do the best for the service of the State, rather than as any favor to individual members. He said that the count today showed that as he was speaking 265 matters had been brought to the attention of the General Court, and that expeditious and discriminating must be exercised in disposing of them.

Chairmen of the standing committees of the House follow: Rules, Speaker of the House, chairman ex-officio; Victor F. Jewett, Lowell, chairman; Ways and means, Henry L. Shattuck, Boston; Judiciary, Martin Hayes, Boston; Election, Charles S. Holden, Shirley; bills on third reading, Thomas C. Crowther, Fall River; engrossed bills, Ralph R. Stratton, Cambridge; payroll Edgar F. Howland, New Bedford.

Joint standing committees—Agriculture, Charles H. Shaylor, Lee; Education, Frank W. Eaton, Brockton; constitutional law, C. Wesley Hale, Springfield; counties, William D. Lamont, Boston; education, Joseph Lamont, Everett; election laws, Lewis H. Peters, Medford; harbors and public land, James A. Torrey, Beverly; insurance, Frederick A. Warren, Woburn; labor and in-

dustry, Arthur F. Blanchard, Cambridge; legal affairs, Maynard E. S. Clemens; Wakefield; mercantile affairs, James M. Hunnewell, Boston; metropolitan affairs, Elbridge Gerry Davis, Malden; military affairs, Everett R. Prent, Quincy; municipal finance, John E. Beck, Chelsea; power and light, Andrew P. Doyle, New Bedford; public health, William J. Bell, Somerville; public institutions, Dr. Charles E. Abbott, Andover; public safety, Henry Achin, Lowell; banks and banking, William F. Thomas, Fall River.

Reading of the committees in each branch was followed by adjournment.

All six unions will have special meetings at 7:30 o'clock tonight to act on the matter. They are affiliated with the American Federation of Textile Operatives. Majority vote will decide as to the acceptance or rejection. If the unions reject they will then proceed to a strike vote which requires a two-thirds vote, except in the Weavers' Union, which requires a three-fifths vote.

The local unions affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America who have not been officially notified of any reduction by the manufacturers or are not recognized by the employers held regular meetings last night and elected officers. There was some discussion of the proposed reduction from the floor but no official action was taken.

ITALY REVISES CABINET LIST

(Continued from Page 1)

sion, while pointing out the impossibility of granting such an extension, proposes that the Government should, in future lists of new Senators, also those who represent signal services to the mother country abroad.

As regards woman suffrage, the commission asks the Government whether it thinks it suitable to extend the suffrage to women in the cities where they will extend it shortly in the municipal elections.

As regards the age limit for deputies, the commission proposes that it be made 30, as it was before the April 1st election was introduced. Seats should be provided against deputies who, without just motives, absent themselves from the sittings of the Chamber.

The next step in the plans for the hearings before the Public Utilities Commission on Feb. 9 on the petition of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company for higher rates, will be the calling of another meeting of the Massachusetts Mayors' Club, of which James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, is president, to make more definite and binding the credentials of the New York Sullivan corporation counsel for the city as chief counsel for the cities and towns which have become parties to Mr. Curley's intervening petition.

This meeting will take place on Jan. 14 at 2 p. m. in the City Council chamber.

Mr. Sullivan said at yesterday's hearing that all the evidence put in by the telephone company in support of their petition for higher rates will be examined minutely. Mr. Sullivan will have the assistance of Samuel H. Mildram, expert accountant, who took part in the recent telephone hearings.

It is expected that the preparation of the case for the towns and cities will be similar to that in which the telephone company's original petition for an increase in private branch exchange rates was considered. At these hearings it was the contention of Mr. Mildram that the New England Tele-

communications will be served to the members of the association.

Right Thinking

Is reflected in the fabric, fit, fashion and price of my clothes.

Dangler

Makes of Men's Clothes

Only Imported Fabrics
11 John Street, Corner Broadway
NEW YORK CITY
Cortlandt 6590

TYPEWRITERS

ALL MAKES

E. A. Raphael Co.

Successors to Barlow & Raphael, Inc.

37 Broadwick Street, Boston

Tel. Congress 5175

Agents for Underwood, Remington and Corona

Portable—Cash or Terms.

Say it with Flowers

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

Penn
The Florist

124 Tremont St., Boston. Tel. Beach 5210

Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc.

BROOKLYN

New Tapestry and Silk Hand Bags. \$2.95

LARGE and small envelope shape bags; also some gate-top bags of moire silk combined with handsome tapestries in beautiful color combinations. Lined with moire silk, each containing two fittings.

Loeser's—Main Floor.

Linens and Prints for Southern Frocks

GRAY and colorful for sunny Southern days—and just as practical and wearable when our own summer comes!

Imported Irish Dress Linens 59c

A rainbow of lovely colors in this new shipment of linens; firm and beautiful in quality, and especially interesting in new and subtle variations of smart tones. In lavender, apricot, peach, soft rose, Copenhagen blue, beige, orchid, mulberry, coral, jade, brown and French blue.

Printed Crepes, Silk Mixed, \$1.15

Smart new patterns and colorings in this very practical and wearable fabric, as satisfactory for the stay-at-home's house dress as for the Southern traveler's wardrobe. In cedarwood, beige, blues and greens, rosy red and gray.

Loeser's—Second Floor.

SENATE UP HOLDS POST PAY VETO**One Vote Sustains Coolidge Act—Substitute Measure Chances Minimized**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—President Coolidge's veto of the postal pay increase bill was sustained in the Senate by the margin of a single vote. Twenty-nine Senators supported the Executive while 55—one less than the necessary two-thirds majority—voted to sustain the bill over the veto.

Another phase of the telephone situation that is expected to be examined is that of dividends. Many of those who appeared as remonstrants at the hearing yesterday declared in private conversation that 8 and 9 per cent dividends were excessive and that the companies should be compelled to raise their money by a small reduction in dividends, rather than to go to subscribers to raise the money.

Republi-

cans, and Stephens, Mis-

sissippi, Democrats, for, with Owen,

Democrat, Oklahoma, against.

Senators Lenroot (R.), Wisconsin,

and Shields (D.), Tennessee, were

absent and unpaired. There is one

vacancy, the seat formerly held by

the late Senator Brandege of

Connecticut.

MARYLAND, Democrat, for, with Spencer, Republican, Missouri, against.

Johnson, Farmer-Labor, Minne-

sota, and Wheeler, Democrat, Mon-

tana, for, with King, Democrat, Utah,

against.

Reed, Missouri, and Stephens, Mis-

sissippi, Democrats, for, with Owen,

Democrat, Oklahoma, against.

Senators Lenroot (R.), Wisconsin,

and Shields (D.), Tennessee, were

absent and unpaired. There is one

vacancy, the seat formerly held by

the late Senator Brandege of

Connecticut.

Reed, Missouri, and Stephens, Mis-

sissippi, Democrats, for, with Owen,

Democrat, Oklahoma, against.

Senators Lenroot (R.), Wisconsin,

and Shields (D.), Tennessee, were

absent and unpaired. There is one

vacancy, the seat formerly held by

the late Senator Brandege of

Connecticut.

The course is the first of its kind

in Boston and is modeled after

the first course given in New York

City last year. The 12 lectures are

KANSAS CITY DRAWS PLANS FOR SIX NEW HIGH SCHOOLS

Three Will Be Junior High Buildings—Board of Education Points to Unprecedented Enrollment as Cause of Demand

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 1 (Special)—Six new high schools, three of them junior highs, are included in the construction plans of the Kansas City Board of Education. Three of the buildings are under construction or contract. The extensive building program has been undertaken because of an unprecedented increase in enrollment in city schools.

The new buildings will be located so to give every part of the city ready access to high and junior high schools. The new structures are to be in addition to the recently completed Westport Junior High School, one of the most modern and commodious school buildings in the city. It was built for use this year, completed at an expense of approximately \$1,000,000.

The Central Junior High School, one of the six new buildings, now is nearing completion. It will supple-

ment the facilities of the Central High School in the east central section of the city. The cost of the new building will be \$550,000.

The New Paseo High School, in the southeast section, will cost the same amount. It is under contract and may be ready for use next September. It will have 65 classrooms, an auditorium seating 1650 persons, two gymnasiums, a swimming pool and manual training shops.

The Southwest High School, at Sixty-Fifth Street and Wornall Road, will be a structure of similar proportions. Excavation work has been begun for this building, the initial unit of which will accommodate 650 students.

The additional buildings contemplated are a high school in the northwestern section and believe the overflow from a similar institution there, a junior high in the same district and another junior high for use of the west side of the city.

The Library

Scotland's National Library

SCOTLAND'S National Library is a new institution. Better known as the Advocates' Library, before the Faculty of Advocates recently presented it to the Scottish Nation, its story is well worth recalling. From small beginnings arose this magnificent collection of books and priceless manuscripts.

In 1680 a committee of the faculty recommended the expenditure of between £3000 and £4000 (Scots) "on the best and finest lawns and other lawes." That same year the library was founded for a Bibliotheque whereof my lawns and others may leave their books." Not till 1682, however, did the library actually come into existence. In November of that year a house was leased at the annual rent of £29 (Scots), in which to keep the "books." Two years later two members of the faculty were appointed Curators, Bibliotheque, and in 1684, too, the first keeper, or "Bibliotheur," as he was styled, was appointed at the yearly salary of 400 merks. From that date the growth of the library has been continuous.

In 1700, while the collection of books was housed in rooms situated in the Exchange Stairs, Parliament Close, it very narrowly escaped being destroyed by fire, and was then removed for greater safety to its present place, though its accumulation of volumes and papers had far outrun the space afforded by the low chamber under Parliament Hall. The copyright privileges conferred on the Advocates at the passing of the first British Copyright Act in 1709, enabling it to procure a gratis copy of every book issued in Britain, have been of service in swelling its number of volumes apart from numerous gifts, and purchases by the Faculty itself. Its catalogue for 1692—67 years before the Sloane MS. began—started the beginnings of the British Museum Library in London and 15 years earlier than Marsh's Library in Dublin—enumerates 3140 books. Today, about 750,000 volumes line the shelves and fill presses.

Among its many manuscripts are the priceless collections of Spottiswood, Wodrow, and Calderwood—the fullest sources yet known for Scottish history and seventeenth century political social and ecclesiastical history. There are, too, the Marlan collections, Sir James Balfour's and the Balfour papers, containing letters of Mary Queen of Scots, and many State manuscripts of great value. Among other treasures are Sir David Lindsay's fourteenth century heraldic manuscripts, and, in especial, the garner of Scottish poetry which George Bannatyne formed in 1568, and also the famous Auchinleck collection of English poems and metrical romances, presented by Sir Alexander Bonsell in 1774.

From the date of its foundation there have been only fifteen keepers—the most notable of them, David

RUBBER SUPERSEDES ICE IN PROTECTION OF TROPICAL FRUIT

Strawberries and Mangosteens, Latex-Covered, Keep Fresh, Delicate Flavor

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Tropical fruits delivered in temperate climates without the use of cold storage—such was the alluring possibility discussed at the Pan-Pacific Food Conference held lately in Hawaii.

Dr. P. J. S. Cramer of Java claimed to have discovered a method of claiming tropical fruits to the temperate zones without special cold storage. Any fruit, he said, dipped in rubber latex becomes covered with an air-proof sheath, and this simple treatment allows its shipment as ordinary freight. Dr. Cramer said that he had sent fresh strawberries in this way which had kept their flavor, form and aroma and the same stage of ripeness for a fortnight.

People who have been to the tropics and have tasted the delicious mango and mangosteen, the latter so delicate a fruit that it has never been successfully exported, will be glad to hear that both these fruits have been latex-dipped and shipped from Java to Paris, arriving in perfect condition.

"Were they in the woods?"

"Well, no, they were in wire yards."

"Oh—" said Rob slowly and somewhat disappointed, "just in a park, you mean."

"Wrong again, these fellows were on a farm—a fox farm."

"Oh, another funny kind of farm!"

"That's right," Uncle Jim answered, "and a new kind of farming for the United States, though for years there have been fox farms in Alaska and Canada. In fact there is a famous and very interesting one in Nova Scotia. Can you find that on the map? Suppose I look it up."

Rob ran across the room, carefully lifted Father's big atlas from its shelf, and carried it to Uncle Jim who spread it on his lap and opened it to the map that showed Nova Scotia.

"Here it is, you see," he said, "far enough north to have crisp, cold weather which the fox needs."

"But you weren't way up there, Uncle Jim."

"No indeed, but now they have found that they can also raise foxes down here. There is a farm high in the mountains of California, for in the mountains they have sharp winter weather, and there is another in Lake City, Minn. Then there are two fox farms in Spokane, Wash."

"And that's where you were, wasn't it, Uncle Jim?"

"Yes, sir, those are the ones I saw."

"Were the foxes wild? What were they doing?"

These councils will consist of from three to seven members, who must belong to trade organizations and fulfill certain conditions. These councils watch over the interests of the employees and will do all in their power to further the welfare and development of the undertakings, in which they are employed and to maintain good relations between employers and employees.

Part of the space which the lodge has reserved for the building will be used for the erection of one-story shop buildings, so that protection may be afforded either side of the major structure and plenty of light and fresh air assured. The Ivanhoe Masonic Temple on Lincoln Boulevard, the newest of the Masonic buildings at present, is to be completed at a cost of more than \$500,000.

CHILD LABOR BAN FAVERED CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 3 (Special Correspondence).—Ratification of the child labor amendment is favored by the trustees of the Chicago Church Federation, representing 700 Protestant churches. They have petitioned the next Legislature to ratify the amendment.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Jan. 1 (Special Correspondence).—An addition to Kansas City's list of imposing Masonic structures will be a seven-story hotel and lodge building, plans for the construction of which have been announced by City Gate Lodge No. 552, A. F. and A. M. The new building will be on Troost Avenue, near Thirty-First Street. It will cost \$300,000. The sixth and seventh floors will serve as lodge quarters. The first floor will be used for shops and the next four for hotel purposes.

Part of the space which the lodge has reserved for the building will be used for the erection of one-story shop buildings, so that protection may be afforded either side of the major structure and plenty of light and fresh air assured. The Ivanhoe Masonic Temple on Lincoln Boulevard, the newest of the Masonic buildings at present, is to be completed at a cost of more than \$500,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 3 (Special Correspondence).—Ratification of the child labor amendment is favored by the trustees of the Chicago Church Federation, representing 700 Protestant churches. They have petitioned the next Legislature to ratify the amendment.

BESSE SYSTEM CO. Successors to Besse Avery Co. 1013 Main Kansas City, Mo.

Like Eating at Home!

Mrs. Wagner's Cafeteria

OLD CRIES SHOP 3210 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Old Prints, Books—Novelties

CLOTHING of QUALITY

K. C. Window Shade Co. Estimates Gladly Furnished on Window Shades, Brass Rods, Venetian Blinds, Half Curtains, Curtains, Nets. WINDOW SHADES CLEANED 1518 Oak St. Grand 0247-0248 KANSAS CITY, MO.

Reliable Service Responsible Firm

K. C. House and Window Cleaning Co.

Edward E. Carpenter, Mgr. Phone Victor 4630 KANSAS CITY

Carter Pleating Co.

HEMSTITCHING, PLEATING, BUTTONHOLES, EMBROIDERY, BUTTONS, TUCKING

Beads—Embroidery Thread—Stamp Goods

Buttons—Fascinating Dress Patterns

Bend for Catalogue Dept. H 1120 Walnut St. Fourth Floor Delaware 8940 KANSAS CITY, MO.

REMARKABLE LINE OF GRAND PIANOS

Including the Mason & Hamlin, Chickering and the Aeolian. The only store in Kansas City selling both the Victor and Remington products

A complete piano service

Wunderlich's Furniture Center 1015 Grand, Kansas City

UP-TO-DATE CLOTHES and Furnishings

For Men and Young Men Good Clothes for less

HERMER CLOTHING CO. 1206 OR GRAND AVE. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Munger's Laundry Immaculate Linen

F. W. PORTER, Owner 1333-35 East Twelfth St. Vt. 7750 KANSAS CITY, MO.

MOVING

PACKING

Perky Bros TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.

Benton 1966 Benton SHIPPING

STORING KANSAS CITY, MO.

Aholtz Catering Co.

New and High Class Restaurant

Dinner \$1.00 Also à la Carte

Special attention to Parties.

4642 Wyandotte St. Hyde Park 7309

W.B. Schneider Meat Co.

WHOLESALE Hotel and Restaurant Supplies

Also Retail Cash and Carry Market

Quality Meats, Groceries, Poultry, Eggs, Cheese, Fruits.

520 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Fred Smith Cleaners

Keep your clothes new by using our new Bowser Clarifier System. Clean Clothes Cleaner.

3609 Broadway Westport 1170 KANSAS CITY, MO.

Our Big Annual January Sales

Are now in progress. Greater than any of those of the preceding years.

PECK DRY GOODS CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

EXCEPTIONAL REPAIR WORK

We call for and Deliver Your Car

Barker Auto Service, Inc.

46 AND MILL CREEK 81 AND FAIRFIELD Ws. 4100 Lin. 3192 KANSAS CITY, MO.

Automobiles, trailers and tubes—cleaning and polishing—carrying—repairing—service—storage.

W. Leven-Leaven, Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

Walk-Over Boot Shop

Men's and Women's Shoes

Leven-Leaven Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

MOVING SHIPPING STORING & PACKING

LIEBERT & SON

KANSAS CITY, MO.

W. Leven-Leaven, Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

Acetone, sterilizers and tubes—cleaning and polishing—carrying—repairing—service—storage.

EXCEPTIONAL REPAIR WORK

We call for and Deliver Your Car

W. Leven-Leaven, Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

Acetone, sterilizers and tubes—cleaning and polishing—carrying—repairing—service—storage.

EXCEPTIONAL REPAIR WORK

We call for and Deliver Your Car

W. Leven-Leaven, Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

Acetone, sterilizers and tubes—cleaning and polishing—carrying—repairing—service—storage.

EXCEPTIONAL REPAIR WORK

We call for and Deliver Your Car

W. Leven-Leaven, Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

Acetone, sterilizers and tubes—cleaning and polishing—carrying—repairing—service—storage.

EXCEPTIONAL REPAIR WORK

We call for and Deliver Your Car

W. Leven-Leaven, Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

Acetone, sterilizers and tubes—cleaning and polishing—carrying—repairing—service—storage.

EXCEPTIONAL REPAIR WORK

We call for and Deliver Your Car

W. Leven-Leaven, Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

Acetone, sterilizers and tubes—cleaning and polishing—carrying—repairing—service—storage.

EXCEPTIONAL REPAIR WORK

We call for and Deliver Your Car

W. Leven-Leaven, Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

Acetone, sterilizers and tubes—cleaning and polishing—carrying—repairing—service—storage.

EXCEPTIONAL REPAIR WORK

We call for and Deliver Your Car

W. Leven-Leaven, Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

Acetone, sterilizers and tubes—cleaning and polishing—carrying—repairing—service—storage.

EXCEPTIONAL REPAIR WORK

We call for and Deliver Your Car

W. Leven-Leaven, Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

Acetone, sterilizers and tubes—cleaning and polishing—carrying—repairing—service—storage.

EXCEPTIONAL REPAIR WORK

TACNA-ARICA DECISION MAY HELP BOLIVIA

Nation an Interested, Sea-
portless Onlooker in
Peru-Chile Dispute

This is the third of a series of four articles by Wallace Thompson dealing with the Tacna-Arica dispute between Peru and Chile. A comprehensive survey of this situation which involves, in a measure, peace in South America, was one of the objectives of Mr. Thompson's recent trip through South America for The Christian Science Monitor. The decision issue is in the hands of President Coolidge for arbitration, and his decision is expected soon.

The attitude of Bolivia toward the disposal of the disputed province of Tacna-Arica is one of an onlooker free from the slightest prejudice in favor of either of the parties, but keenly interested in the solution because it expects to adapt that result to its own profit.

The settlement of the 40-year-old controversy between Peru and Chile is now in the hands of President Coolidge. He is expected to decide whether a plebiscite shall be held as provided in the treaty of 1883. The issue is whether this plebiscite, originally set for 10 years after the signing of the treaty, shall be held now.

Pern insists that Chile has now changed the population of the province so completely that the outcome of the plebiscite is a foregone conclusion, and Chile insists that the circumstances which have delayed the plebiscite for 30 years now, for the first time, make it possible to hold this plebiscite fairly.

Chile's Expansion

Bolivia was an ally of Peru in the War of the Pacific (1879-1883) and lost to Chile the rich provinces about Antofagasta, which is important, was one of the last of Bolivia to the Pacific Ocean. Peru lost the province of Tarapacá, to the north of Antofagasta. Chile thus acquiring the only commercial nitrate fields in the world, half, roughly, at the expense of Bolivia, and half at the expense of Peru.

The status of Tarapacá was settled definitely in the treaty between Peru and Chile signed at Ancón, at the close of the war, and Tacna-Arica, the adjoining province to the north of Tarapacá, (and containing no nitrates or other great wealth) left to the plebiscite which has not been held. Bolivia's loss was settled first by the treaty closing the war, and second by a later treaty in which all rights were definitely waived to any future claim to Antofagasta or any other territory held by Chile.

Under the arrangements made by the final agreements between Bolivia and Chile, Chile built a railway from Arica, in the disputed province, to La Paz, giving Bolivia thus a third and by far the shortest outlet to the Pacific, through territory held by Chile. The title to the portion of this railway lying within present Bolivian territory was ceded to Bolivia by Chile.

This arrangement apparently settled forever all questions between Bolivia and Chile, but the revival of the Tacna-Arica dispute by its submission to the President of the United States as arbiter has revived Bolivian ambitions to an unexpected degree.

Compromise Outlined

The most interesting recent intimation of this revival appeared in the suggestion made in an anonymous article in Foreign Affairs Magazine, in which it was suggested that a solution of the Peru-Chile controversy over Tacna-Arica would be the ceding of this territory to Bolivia, which in turn should cede to Chile and Peru, each, sections of inland territory adjoining those two countries.

Whether or not this article was

inspired by Bolivian interests is immaterial; it is certainly true—perhaps not unnatural—that Bolivia would welcome such a pleasant solution of the neighborhood quarrel at its doors. There was, at one time, an effort to make Bolivia party to the present arbitration, and indeed Bolivia itself had brought the question of its seaport and the Chile-Peru controversy up before the Council of the League of Nations. But neither Peru nor Chile is now willing to have Bolivia take part.

Meanwhile, Bolivian elements interested in the matter seem to be stirring public opinion preparatory to some demands which have not yet become clear. It is stated, for instance, that Bolivia will demand that in the final solution of the "Question of the Pacific," as they like to call it in Peru and Bolivia, the return of Antofagasta to Bolivia as a means of wiping out the "ancient grudge" which may at any moment break out into the flames of war."

"Fantastic" Demand

This demand has of course something of the fantastic about it, but there is an extremely serious side to it. This is the fact that Bolivia, which long ago gave up hope and on this basis settled matters of regaining Antofagasta or anything else from Chile on its own initiative or even with the aid of Peru, is now looking to the United States to "right the wrong."

The acceptance by the Washington Government of the rôle of arbiter in the Tacna-Arica matter was sure, in the opinion of many observers, to bring on some new problems, and the whispering about Antofagasta is one of the first such to appear. American bankers recently floated a large Bolivian loan, and the result of the combination is said to be that Bolivia frankly considers that the United States deserves full support in other words, the Bolivian officials recently asserted publicly.

"Now that the United States has made us a loan, it becomes the duty of the United States to secure us as a seaport."

The decision of President Coolidge in the Tacna-Arica matter will close the problem between Peru and Chile only if he decides in favor of Chile—that is, decides that the plebiscite should be held. If he decides in favor of Pern, that is, that the provision for a plebiscite, in the treaty of Ancon, has been violated by the lapse of time and the refusal of Chile to hold the plebiscite before now, the real settlement of the "Question of the Pacific" will remain.

The greater portion of those arriving at this port were Americans who had been on European tours; British, French and northern Europeans coming to visit this country and those admitted under the restricted immigration laws to settle in the United States.

Reports received through immigration and customs officials, as well as European steamship agents, continue to show that Boston is gaining popularity as a port of entry for Europeans owing to expeditious handling of passengers and baggage and the courteous treatment accorded all passengers at this port by government officers.

Local steamship men predict that this reputation is bound to be reflected in larger numbers of travelers booking their passage to the United States through the Port of Boston.

CARNIVAL DATES ANNOUNCED

ORONO, Me., Jan. 7.—The fourth annual winter carnival of the University of Maine will be held on Feb. 19-21. It was announced yesterday by W. English '25 of New Haven, Conn., president of the Intramural Athletic Association. Interclass, interfraternity and intercollegiate competitions will be held, many of them at the Penobscot Valley Country Club. The carnival ball will be held on Friday, Feb. 20.

The school has been in continuous operation since its establishment in 1845, 15 years after the settlement of Boston, to fit the children for public service, both in Church and Commonwealth in succeeding ages." It has numbered some of the most noted men of the community among its students. The carnival is under the chairmanship of Roger Ernest, with headquarters at 50 Congress Street. It will continue through Jan. 22.

PITTSFIELD SHOWS INDUSTRIAL GAINS

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 7 (Special)—Pittsfield gained two manufacturing establishments in 1923 according to figures released yesterday by the Waltham Watch Company which has involved 2900 workers since its beginning last August, were considered bright today, following the submission of terms of agreement to strikers and the company by the state board of conciliation and arbitration. The proposed agreement will come before the workers at a special meeting tonight in the South Junior High School, Waltham.

SCHOONER MARY AT NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 6—The Schooner Mary, en route to the West Indies, the Caribbean and Central America, with her crew of two, Henry C. Roland of Waltham, and Richard Matthew Haller of East Providence, the author put in here yesterday for repairs. It is expected that the Mary will sail today for Norfolk, Va., to provision there for the next jump to the West Indies.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

General overhauling of every kind. Trucks or passenger cars. Skilled Mechanics. All Work Guaranteed. PRICES REASONABLE.

GEO. F. GREEN MOTOR CO.

3018 S. Wabash Ave. Tel. Calumet 4300 CHICAGO

Moving, Packing and Shipping

601 E. 63d St. Chicago, Ill. Phone Hyde Park 7376

LINDSAY STORAGE CO.

An Opportunity to Serve You Appreciated

ELISE A. RUNYAN DISTINCTIVE CLOTHES

1375 E. 53rd Street & Dorchester CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Telephone Midway 7491

Woolf's Beauty Shoppe

EXPERT MARCELLING and WATER WAVING

3534 LAWRENCE AVENUE Phone: Juniper 2721 CHICAGO, ILL.

Wellington 5451 Theresa May Shop CHICAGO

Distinctive Gowns Millinery and Coats Moderately priced Party and evening gowns radically reduced.

Theresa May Miller, 3839 Broadway

DINNER TONIGHT

The best food, delicious cooking, distinctive service, and pleasant surroundings, at the time you wish it. That means dinner at

Parker's Cafe

HYDE PARK BOULEVARD AT LAKE PARK AVENUE, CHICAGO

Langdon 6461. Dinner \$1.00 Special Sunday Dinner \$1.25 Telephones Kenwood 3286 and 8016

EGYPT'S STATUS TO BE DISCUSSED

Foreign Policy Association to Hear Eminent Leaders on Recent Crisis

Two speakers of international note, both leaders in British politics, Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air in the recent Labor Cabinet, and Sir Willoughby H. Dickinson, president of the Federation of Nations Societies, will address the luncheon meeting of the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association, Saturday, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

"Egypt and Its International Position" will be discussed from all aspects at this session. Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, chairman, said today that effort was being made to obtain one or two other speakers who would represent the different viewpoints in the British-Egyptian situation, both in regard to the former's protective policy over the country and as to Egypt's relation to the League of Nations.

Since the war Lord Thomson has been an active worker in the British Labor Party. He was attached to the council of action, accompanied the Labor commission to Ireland in 1920, and went to the Ruhr in 1923 as military adviser. He has been instrumental in the commercial development of aircraft in England.

Sir Willoughby Dickinson's comment on the Egyptian situation will take on especial interest because of his intimate connection with the League. From 1915 to 1918 he was chairman of the League of Nations Society and from 1920 to 1922 he was vice-president of the International Union of League of Nations Societies.

"Now that the United States has made us a loan, it becomes the duty of the United States to secure us as a seaport."

The decision of President Coolidge in the Tacna-Arica matter will close the problem between Peru and Chile only if he decides in favor of Chile—that is, decides that the plebiscite should be held. If he decides in favor of Pern, that is, that the provision for a plebiscite, in the treaty of Ancon, has been violated by the lapse of time and the refusal of Chile to hold the plebiscite before now, the real settlement of the "Question of the Pacific" will remain.

The greater portion of those arriving at this port were Americans who had been on European tours; British, French and northern Europeans coming to visit this country and those admitted under the restricted immigration laws to settle in the United States.

Reports received through immigration and customs officials, as well as European steamship agents, continue to show that Boston is gaining popularity as a port of entry for Europeans owing to expeditious handling of passengers and baggage and the courteous treatment accorded all passengers at this port by government officers.

Local steamship men predict that this reputation is bound to be reflected in larger numbers of travelers booking their passage to the United States through the Port of Boston.

CARNIVAL DATES ANNOUNCED

ORONO, Me., Jan. 7.—The fourth annual winter carnival of the University of Maine will be held on Feb. 19-21. It was announced yesterday by W. English '25 of New Haven, Conn., president of the Intramural Athletic Association. Interclass, interfraternity and intercollegiate competitions will be held, many of them at the Penobscot Valley Country Club. The carnival ball will be held on Friday, Feb. 20.

The school has been in continuous operation since its establishment in 1845, 15 years after the settlement of Boston, to fit the children for public service, both in Church and Commonwealth in succeeding ages." It has numbered some of the most noted men of the community among its students. The carnival is under the chairmanship of Roger Ernest, with headquarters at 50 Congress Street. It will continue through Jan. 22.

PITTSFIELD SHOWS INDUSTRIAL GAINS

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 7 (Special)—Pittsfield gained two manufacturing establishments in 1923 according to figures released yesterday by the Waltham Watch Company which has involved 2900 workers since its beginning last August, were considered bright today, following the submission of terms of agreement to strikers and the company by the state board of conciliation and arbitration. The proposed agreement will come before the workers at a special meeting tonight in the South Junior High School, Waltham.

SCHOONER MARY AT NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 6—The Schooner Mary, en route to the West Indies, the Caribbean and Central America, with her crew of two, Henry C. Roland of Waltham, and Richard Matthew Haller of East Providence, the author put in here yesterday for repairs. It is expected that the Mary will sail today for Norfolk, Va., to provision there for the next jump to the West Indies.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

General overhauling of every kind. Trucks or passenger cars. Skilled Mechanics. All Work Guaranteed. PRICES REASONABLE.

GEO. F. GREEN MOTOR CO.

3018 S. Wabash Ave. Tel. Calumet 4300 CHICAGO

Moving, Packing and Shipping

601 E. 63d St. Chicago, Ill. Phone Hyde Park 7376

LINDSAY STORAGE CO.

An Opportunity to Serve You Appreciated

ELISE A. RUNYAN DISTINCTIVE CLOTHES

1375 E. 53rd Street & Dorchester CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Telephone Midway 7491

Woolf's Beauty Shoppe

EXPERT MARCELLING and WATER WAVING

3534 LAWRENCE AVENUE Phone: Juniper 2721 CHICAGO, ILL.

Wellington 5451 Theresa May Shop CHICAGO

Distinctive Gowns Millinery and Coats Moderately priced Party and evening gowns radically reduced.

Theresa May Miller, 3839 Broadway

DINNER TONIGHT

The best food, delicious cooking, distinctive service, and pleasant surroundings, at the time you wish it. That means dinner at

Parker's Cafe

HYDE PARK BOULEVARD AT LAKE PARK AVENUE, CHICAGO

Langdon 6461. Dinner \$1.00 Special Sunday Dinner \$1.25 Telephones Kenwood 3286 and 8016

National Bank Protection for Your Savings

Officers

FRED M. LOURIE—President

RAYMOND M. ASHCROFT—First Vice-President

EDWARD J. SCHILLER—Second Vice-President

GEORGE C. CLAUS—Assistant Cashier

HARRY R. SPELLMAN—Manager Bond Department

A Clearing House Bank—Member Federal Reserve System

National Bank of Woodlawn

63rd Street at Kenwood Ave., Chicago

Telephone Midway 7491

As Pictured, \$63

Made of Kashmir-Kashman, trimmed with luxurious furs on collar, cuffs, and front. All the new bright colors. Formerly sold at \$97. Now priced \$63.

Komiss Prices Are Never High

According to the state census of manufacturers, the figures of which for this city have just become available, the average number of wage earners was 9937, an increase of 1683 over 1922. Wages paid were \$13,144,043, an increase of \$3,402,871, and the total value of products was \$51,302,162, a gain of \$10,308,040.

Chief products of the city are electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; woolen and worsted goods; stationery; foundry and machine shop products; paper; knit goods and silk goods.

LOW-PRICED TOURS TO EUROPE PENDING

Steamship Agents Expect Bumper Year for Boston Port

Although the ocean steamship lines are carrying fewer immigrants than in previous years, the special tourist business and renovated third-class travel has picked up to a large extent, according to steamship passenger agents here, who predict a big year in transatlantic travel during 1925. Bookings have already assumed larger proportions than at this time last year, and arrangement of many

Musical Events—Theaters—Art News

Music News and Reviews

John C. Thomas Soloist

With Cleveland Symphony

CLEVELAND, Jan. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Not only in Askalon, but everywhere else, prophets are held in disrepute. Nevertheless, we are willing to stake our reputation as a guesser that in the bantone John Charles Thomas, the concert and operatic stage of both hemispheres will in no distant future have one of its brightest ornaments. Which does indeed sound a bit flambouyant, yet if we consider that a very few seasons ago Mr. Thomas was singing ditties in musical comedies, with a "beauty chorus," unusually more personal and agit than voca., to supply the refrain. But we in Cleveland paid him symphony concert. Mr. Thomas scored a remarkable success. Understandably, for he disclosed a voice superb in timbre and power, flawless tone production, and a style at once persuasive and authoritative. Rumor has it that Mr. Thomas intends to go abroad next season, with European opera houses as his goal. In a couple of years or less, we imagine, he will be coming back, and if he follows precedent he will become a member of Mr. Gatti-Casazza's happy family.

The symphony was Dvorak's "New World," a work which seems to cause our higher intelligentsia to grieve, and to deplore the lack of taste in the musical proletariat. However, after 99 out of 100 in the audience (including the present writer) enjoyed it tremendously and showed their pleasure in unmistakable fashion. The reasons for the popularity of the "New World" are not far to seek. It is fresh, tuneful, spontaneous, buoyant. Qualities calculated to make any music liked. Mr. Sokoloff accorded the score a reading that was at once sympathetic and spirited; and our orchestra is now at the top of its form. So the rout of the "highbrows" was complete.

Mr. Stokowski Presents

Bruckner's Symphony No. 7

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence)—For the lover of musical novelties, today's concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra was indeed a treat. Two of the numbers on the program three were new to Philadelphia audiences. The one number which had previously been played by the orchestra was the "Japanese Nocturne" of Henry Eichheim. The Bruckner symphony No. 7, the "War Dance" from an orchestral suite entitled, "Native Moments" by Henry Joslyn of Indianapolis, and Pierne's "Procession" had their first performances here.

The symphony, played in honor of the centenary of the composer, is a work impressive in its magnitude and in its dignity of conception, although the music leans heavily upon Wagner, whom Bruckner admired greatly. His endeavor to incorporate into the symphonic form, in the seventh symphony there are more than mere passing suggestions of Wagner and here and there are extended passages in which both mood and structure are essentially Wagnerian.

But, in spite of this, the seventh symphony is no mere copy of the mighty Richard. It has a strong, romantic color and feeling—much more than any of his earlier symphonies—to say nothing of the superb musical workmanship, in which Bruckner had few equals and still fewer superiors.

Following this massive work was the "War Dance" of Henry Joslyn. At the end of the second half, however, about it, there is more than a hint of jazz in the music, but this assists in producing the atmosphere which is the real heart of the composition. It is a most interesting work, which perhaps leaves the listener a little at sea as to the exact intention of the composer, even after he has explained that the "war" is one of freedom, intellectual and political.

Henry Eichheim's "Japanese Nocturne," too, is chiefly an atmospheric work, and Mr. Eichheim, largely by means of percussion instruments unique in tone and impressive in numbers, has secured an essentially Eastern flavor, added of melody but even more of ensemble.

The Pierne "Procession" is another tonal picture, more conventional and elaborate in orchestration; but again atmosphere, although of a very different sort, is its chief characteristic. As in the case of the others, it may have lost some of its full effect by being performed as a separate number instead of as a component unit of a suite.

Oratorio in Toronto

TORONTO (Special Correspondence)—The annual performance of Handel's "Messiah" was given this year in St. Paul's Anglican Church. The Toronto Oratorio Society, under Dr. Edward Broome, gave a magnificent rendering of Handel's music, as fine as has been heard in years. Dr. Broome takes a great deal of care with every item, and does not save up for a grand climax in the "Hallelujah Chorus."

The circumstances of the performance are significant of the change in the musical life of Toronto in the last 10 years. This city is recognized as a choral center. It enjoys a reputation in all parts of the country, thinks large to the activities of the Mendelssohn Choir on the road.

But there does seem to be a steady

drift away from oratorio even in Toronto, which was once its loyal home. The people who still attend are largely men and women who have sung the music in their youth. They carry their scores and follow the parts as closely as students at their tasks. Presentations of other oratorios that were disastrous financially have caused nearly all except Handel's masterpiece to be placed on the shelf.

This year, "The Messiah" was not given in a large concert hall as heretofore. Expensive soloists no longer come from the United States and even from England for these occasions, as they did before the war. Local vocalists did these parts this week, and acquitted themselves most creditably.

But it does seem as though oratorio had passed permanently from the concert halls to the churches. The success of "The Messiah" this season would seem to indicate that it will remain and prosper in its new environment. There is nothing more conservative than chorale music, but even it feels the influence of modern tendencies.

Waghalter as Conductor of the State Symphony

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Ignatz Waghalter made his first appearance as conductor of the State Symphony Orchestra this afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. Waghalter gave a concert last season in Carnegie Hall on his own account. Scarce, however, is the enterprise to do that but has been rewarded with a conductorship somewhere. Mr. Waghalter showed a year ago what he could do; and now, when the State Symphony wants a change of musical directors, lo! he gets the job.

Good for Waghalter! He is a new type here, and one undoubtedly needed. His business is conducting and nothing else. He has fought his way up through the opera houses and concert halls of European cities, and he has won. He cannot be expected to please all New York listeners in all particulars. But he is pretty sure to exact good playing from his players and to know, without any hesitating in his own thoughts, precisely how he wants to have music sound.

On his program today was No. 1, which was beyond dispute played in a manner at once Hungarian and rhapsodic. The flavor of gypsy turn was there to be relished, and the charm of wayward, whimsical style was there to be enjoyed.

Koussevitzky Again

Serge Koussevitzky appeared in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Jan. 1, directing the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the Berlioz "Roman Carnival" overture, the Schubert "Unfinished" symphony, the Ravel symphony in D major and the Stravinsky "Sacre du Printemps." The one number which had previously been played by the orchestra was the "Japanese Nocturne" of Henry Eichheim. The Bruckner symphony No. 7, the "War Dance" from an orchestral suite entitled, "Native Moments" by Henry Joslyn of Indianapolis, and Pierne's "Procession" had their first performances here.

The symphony, played in honor of the centenary of the composer, is a work impressive in its magnitude and in its dignity of conception, although the music leans heavily upon Wagner, whom Bruckner admired greatly. His endeavor to incorporate into the symphonic form,

in the seventh symphony there are more than mere passing suggestions of Wagner and here and there are extended passages in which both mood and structure are essentially Wagnerian.

In spite of this, the seventh symphony is no mere copy of the mighty Richard. It has a strong, romantic color and feeling—much more than any of his earlier symphonies—to say nothing of the superb musical workmanship, in which Bruckner had few equals and still fewer superiors.

Following this massive work was the "War Dance" of Henry Joslyn.

At the end of the second half, however, about it, there is more than a hint of jazz in the music, but this assists in producing the atmosphere which is the real heart of the composition.

It is a most interesting work, which perhaps leaves the listener a little at sea as to the exact intention of the composer, even after he has explained that the "war" is one of freedom, intellectual and political.

Henry Eichheim's "Japanese Nocturne," too, is chiefly an atmospheric work, and Mr. Eichheim, largely by means of percussion instruments unique in tone and impressive in numbers, has secured an essentially Eastern flavor, added of melody but even more of ensemble.

The Pierne "Procession" is another tonal picture, more conventional and elaborate in orchestration; but again atmosphere, although of a very different sort, is its chief characteristic. As in the case of the others, it may have lost some of its full effect by being performed as a separate number instead of as a component unit of a suite.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

GROTTA AZZURRA
Italian Food & Specialty
Business Lunch 60¢ to \$1;
8:30 to 11 to 2. Weekday Dinner
8:30 to 11 to 2. Sunday Dinner
\$1.00
357 Mass. Ave. at Huntington
Street at the corner of Second Floor
PARAPONE'S
(Near Symphony Hall) Back Bar 7891

THE GAINSBORO CAFE
Distinctive Food by Women Cooks

Available for Afternoon Meetings
and Teas

295 Huntington Ave. 42 Gainsboro St.
11:30 to 7:30 except Sundays

The Corner Cafe

Luncheon 11:30 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Dinner 5:7 P. M. except Sat.

Chicken Dinner \$1.00
from 12:15 to 2 P. M.

New England Supper
Saturday Night 50c.
4:45 to 7 P. M.

NORWAY and FALMOUTH STREETS

The Spinning Wheel

12 West 47th Street Bryant 6912

HOME COOKING

Cafeteria Lunch 11:30-2 P. M.
Dinner 5:30-7:30

Ideal Spaghetti House

1000 1st Street San George Manager

66 W. 39th St. Pitts Roy 3857

Three Attractive Tea Rooms

The Vanity Fair, 3 E. 38 St.

The Vanity Fair, 4 W. 40 St.

The Colonia, 379 5th Ave.

Dinner at 4 W. 40 St., 5:30 to 8.

Where the Theatres Are

Gertner's

KNOWN FOR GOOD FOOD

1378 Broadway at 38th Street

1380 Broadway at 38th Street

141 Broadway at 41st Street

711 Seventh Avenue at 48th Street

2376 Broadway at 87th Street

2589 Broadway at 97th Street

Dine and Dance Every Evening to 12 P. M.
No Cover Charge

200 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

Songs of spiritual significance with Scriptural References

SING O DAUGHTER OF ZION \$1.50

by Charles H. Boehm

THE COMFORTER \$1.50

by Mrs. W. V. Holmes

NOW IS COME SALVATION AND STRENGTH \$1.50

by Eliza M. Young

Clayton F. Summy Co., Publishers

429 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
(Next door to the Auditorium)

YOENG'S

American & Chinese Restaurant

85c Individual Plank

SERVED HOT

Except Sat. and Sun.
5 to 8 P. M.

300

Charcoal Broiled Steaks

Dine and Dance Every Evening to 12 P. M.

No Cover Charge

200 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

Charcoal Broiled Steaks

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Boswell's Boswell

The Letters of James Boswell, collected and edited by Chamerion Greenway-Tinker. London: Oxford University Press. 2 Volumes. \$6.

THIS work has appeared at an opportune moment, when the world is celebrating Dr. Johnson's anniversary. From time to time, a stray sheet from Professor Tinker's harvesting, on which he has now been engaged for many years, has reached eager Johnsonians, but now at last have these two volumes been ushered forth in their full glory.

The correspondence includes a great deal that has not been published before and collects much else that has appeared in other books. The bulk of the letters, those written to William Temple, which show Boswell in his freest and most confidential mood, have been carefully re-edited, a task which was urgently demanded. These letters, discovered by a most curious coincidence—a shop in Boulogne, had been edited in 1857, by an individual who left out a great deal, when it pleased him, and even put in additions of his own, when so inclined. The present editor has printed the letters almost exactly as they were written, with the exception of one or two omissions.

How completely and with what intense delight in his achievement does Boswell reveal himself in his letters. Never is he weary of describing his character, his aspirations, his impulses, his various moods. His vanity and pomposity are at times so astonishing that it seems difficult to suppose he is serious. "When such a man as I am employs his great judgment to regulate small matters, methinks he resembles a giant washing teacups," he writes.

That he generally saw himself as a giant he leaves us in no doubt.

The New Arabian Nights

The Grub Street Nights Entertainment by J. C. Squire. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 7s. 6d. net.

HERE we have 10 stories by the editor of the London Mercury which have been published in that periodical, in the Century, the Windsor, and the Illustrated Review. Each story is an adventure in literature, not in the Grub Street of yesterday, but in the Arabian Nights glamour that has arisen since the monetary touch has paved the path of a writer with gold.

Little Mrs. Bentley in her sub-

sequent achievements of his day is that which sums up his own.

"I am absolutely certain," he wrote, "that my mode of biography, which gives not only a history of Johnson's visible progress through the world, but also of his mind in his letters and conversations, is the most perfect that can be conceived, and will be more of a 'Life' than any work that has yet appeared."

Of the greatness of his "Life of Johnson," he never doubted. He showed himself to be a shrewd and often remarkably independent critic of other men's works, but perhaps the most interesting comment to be found in all his letters on the liter-

When Art Exploits Industry

Structures and Sketches by Eric Mendelsohn. Translated by Hermann George Schaeffer. London: Ernest Benn. 2s. net.

IN SOME of the most stricken European countries war and revolution have had the effect of releasing much insurgent activity in architecture. In 1919 new ideas in architecture appeared in Germany, but mostly in the form of plans and descriptive articles. Those that had been realized were either premature, being limited by undeveloped construction materials, like Olbrich's great steel and concrete achievements, or suffered from economic re-

strictions merely bear the names "Aerodrome," "Railway Station," and so on, which he built when exhibited in Berlin in 1919.

Mendelsohn's architecture is characterized by high imaginative thinking, liberating sentiment, and new concepts of space and dynamic form. The results, as seen in completed structures, are architectural masses in motion, some, like the Berliner Tagesschau Building, as impressive as the restful American Bush Building in London. They are both towering and sprawling masses that suggest considerable utility and strength, but offer very little to the eye. The Einstein laboratory building looks like a gigantic war tank. Evidently exploiting industries does not make for architectural beauty.

Toward a U. S. C. E.

Czechoslovakia, 1918-1923. Edited by Dr. Josef Gruber. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

THE Czechoslovak Republic, since its founding in October, 1918, has been a haven of order in the midst of chaotic Central Europe. It is safe to say that the progress now apparent toward more ordered conditions among the small states which arose from the ruins of the empires that formerly controlled these territories has made possible more by the leadership of Czechoslovakia than by any other factor.

There are several reasons to account for this. Chief among them, probably, is the fact that Czechoslovakia had statesmen of long vision to guide it. Thomas G. Masaryk, the new Republic's first President, and Eduard Benes, the Foreign Minister, have placed their mark for good upon the affairs, not only of the Succession States but of all Europe. Their wisdom and the confidence of the people in them contributed greatly to the success of the new state in establishing and maintaining itself in stability.

Economic Union Needed

This book, which is a compilation of Czechoslovakian progress, has been written by those members of the Government or specialists who are best fitted to chronicle the nation's advances. It is the most valuable account of the present situation in Czechoslovakia, from a factual and not interpretative point of view, that has been presented to the American public.

In return, Czechoslovakia agreed to supply Austria with coal, and that at a time when, under the post-war disorganization of mining, the Czechoslovak industries themselves were suffering from a shortage of coal.

This is but one of many instances of the co-operative program that Czechoslovakia is introducing to support the conflict policies that appeared for a short time after the war, to have gained the ascendancy. Economic unity, of course, has not been thoroughly established. But this account of the advances which Czechoslovakia is making in many fields leads to the conclusion that, sooner or later, an international understanding in this community of states will arise that will open the way for the establishment, in practice if not in official organization, of a United States of Central Europe.

Gen. Macready's Memoirs

Annals of an Active Life, by Gen. Sir Nevil Macready, Bart., M.A., F.R.C.S. 2 vols. London: Hutchinson. 12s. net.

SIR NEVIL MACREADY'S Annals possess certain qualities which raise them well above the ordinary level of this class of literature and render them of definite historical value. Also, and this is perhaps even more noteworthy, they are singularly free from those lamentable excesses of egotism, snobishness and frivolity to which writers of reminiscences are so incorrigibly prone.

This author has, to his honor, escaped over the relatively innocent temptation to tell his stories, and, apart from the opening chapter, which contains some interesting extracts from the diary of his father, the celebrated actor, there can hardly be said to be a page of the reminiscences which is not concerned with some matter more or less historically important.

The result is excellent, and these two very readable volumes might well serve as a model to any who wish to give the public an account of their stewardship. If only writers of reminiscences could be persuaded that a true assessment of the value of their work could be better gained from an unvarnished and straightforward account of what they did and how they did it than from the gratuitous inflation of their social and political prejudices, autobiography would not only gain considerably in dignity but would come in time to be regarded as a honored handmaiden of history.

Ability as Organizer

Although he does not stress the point unduly, it is quite evident that from the beginning of his military career, Macready's outstanding ability in matters of organization attracted the attention of his superiors. After his first campaign—the Egyptian war of 1882—he was given the post of staff-lieutenant of military police in Egypt, and it was in this capacity that he first acquired that insight into military police work which enabled him in after years to perform services of incalculable value to his country. Few people realize the extent of England's indebtedness to her army in checking the spread of civil disorder during the industrial and political disturbances of the last 15 years.

The somewhat complicated question of the employment of troops in "aid of the civil power" is one which was misunderstood by the public, misrepresented by the press, and exploited for purposes of political propaganda and demagogues. Among other useful services he went from Sir Nevil's memoirs is a precise account of the manner in which this particular arm of governmental authority is wielded. The idea that troops are employed in times of industrial unrest for the purpose of forcing strikers to return to work is, as Sir Nevil found over more than one occasion, as widespread as it is unwarrantable. So far as the merits of the dispute are concerned, the soldier is, on such occasions, professionally at any rate, a rigid neutral. He is there for one purpose only—that of keeping the peace.

South Wales Coal Strike

Sir Nevil's first experience of this delicate and thankless duty was in the South Wales coal strike of 1919, where he commanded a combined

force of soldiers and police and where his skillful handling of an ugly situation undoubtedly averted disaster. During the four years which preceded the outbreak of war labor disturbances and the political state of Ireland kept Whitehall in general, and the War Office in particular fully occupied, and the tension at home was relieved only by the outbreak of war on the Continent.

Sir Nevil has dealt with his wartime activities in a comparatively short space, though he gives a vivid and interesting summary of the problems which as Adjutant-General of the forces he was called upon to solve.

The account of his commissioning of the Metropolitan Police, perhaps the most exacting and responsible post he ever held, though long, is of remarkable interest and gives an insight into his capacity as an administrator that no biographer could have achieved.

Sir Nevil's last public office was the commandery of the troops in Ireland during the tragic two years which preceded the treaty. A vivid and sympathetic account of the Irish situation and of his handling of it fit the greater part of the second volume. And, indeed, though it is obvious that he was keenly susceptible to the sordid aspect of the whole affair and found the task a thankless and harassing one, yet he approaches it with that calm, soldierly attitude which is no less the characteristic of the man than of his writings.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

In an Unknown Land, by Thomas Gamm. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$5.

The Best Short Stories of 1924 and the Yearbook of the American Short Story, edited by Edward J. O'Brien. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$2.50.

Red Lacquer Case, by Patricia Wentworth. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$2.

Public Employment Offices, by Shelly M. Harrison. New York: Russell Sage Foundation. \$3.50.

Some Victorian Men, by Harry Furniss. London: John Lane. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$4.

Story of the Peasant, by Alexander Black. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$2.

The Peasants, Vol. II, by Alfred A. Knopf. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.

Red Papers on Musical Subjects, by Carl Van Vechten. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.

The Matlarch, by G. B. Stern. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.

The Wolves and the Lamb, by J. S. Fletcher. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.

A Room With a View, by E. M. Forster. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.

The Thundering Herd, by Zane Grey. Harper & Brothers. \$2.

The second volume, which completes the work, is already in hand.

The first volume, ending with King Edward's accession to the throne in January, 1901, is fully illustrated. It contains six portraits, three in the Louvre, by the great French artist, Jules Bastien Lepage, and three maps, showing King Edward's tours in Canada, America, Egypt, Palestine, and India.

The first volume describes King Edward's unchanging friendship for France, even when, as during the South African war, England was regarded with the highest favor in that country, and the anxiety with which he watched the growing Prussianism of Germany.

Not the least interesting part of this volume enters into the late king's relations with Victorian statesmen—Mr. Gladstone, —Lord Beaconsfield, and Lord Salisbury. While he formed his own judgment with complete independence, his attitude toward those with whom he might be in disagreement was invariably generous and cordial.

The third volume describes King Edward's unchanging friendship for France, even when, as during the South African war, England was regarded with the highest favor in that country, and the anxiety with which he watched the growing Prussianism of Germany.

The fourth volume, which completes the work, is already in hand.

The Book of Books

We have it in 90 languages

Send for Catalog or call at the Massachusetts Bible Society

41 Bromfield St., Boston

SLIP-ON COVER—Morocco or Pigskin. Protects pocket size Textbook, Bible, and other Writing Materials in half-bound cloth.

Postpaid 2s. R. HAFELY

167 Winthrop St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

2s. 50

THE HOME FORUM

Who Will Write a Twentieth Century "Trivia"?

WE MISS much of the pleasure in literature if we demand of a work qualities or effects which the author did not intend. To object to a sonnet because the style is not so simple as that of a ballad or to a ballad because the style is not so polished as that of an ode, or to object to Pope because he has not Wordsworth's love of nature or to Whitman because he lacks the word-musings of Tennyson, is to deny ourselves the special pleasures of the poem or play in question. Probably we never do specifically raise such objections, in words, I mean. We are more likely simply to neglect or ignore those works or those writers who do not give us the pleasure we are used to; forgetting that one of the greatest joys of literature is the discovery of new interests or new beauties in places hitherto unexplored.

♦ ♦ ♦

These reflections occurred to me while I was reading an eighteenth century poem by John Gay, entitled, "Trivia; or, The Art of Walking the Streets of London." Here is a type of verse completely out of fashion at present and looked at askance by most lovers of poetry. To come to it with preconceived ideas on what a poet ought to do or with twentieth century assumptions as to what poetry is, is almost certainly to miss whatever entertainment Gay has to offer. But to approach it with no preconceptions and assumptions whatever, to say of it what Dr. Johnson said, "To 'Trivia' may be allowed all that it claims; it is sprightly, various, and pleasant"—is to be prepared for the special kind of amusement it affords. This amusement is very near in kind to that affected by the plates of Hogarth in his introduction to the London of the Age of Queen Anne, its streets, shops, inns, and monuments, as seen by a pedestrian, with all their ugliness and squalor, it is true, but also with all their kaleidoscopic variety and color and with all the sharp detail of a photograph. If the reading offers no other solace than to make us thankful that we live two hundred years later, at least that is something.

"Trivia" is a clever title which has been cleverly used in our day for prose work of some brilliancy. It conveys a suggestion of double meaning—"trivial" or trifling and "trivia" or crossroads, street corners. Gay's poem consists of three books, dealing respectively with "the implements for walking the streets," the signs of the weather, "one walking the streets by day," and "walking the streets by night." It is written in heroic couplet and should be as vivid, rapid, epigrammatic, and witty as Pope himself. Perhaps this is what is known as a "large order," but there are men who could fill it.

Such poems should seem to give, not only the look of the modern city, but its spirit. It could well be an interpretation of twentieth century civilization, as illustrated by the urban population and scene, but lightly done, with constant play of good-natured satire, with sparkles of apt comment, with all the bustle, color, and activity of the streets in rain or shine, under sun or moon. For the purpose verse has often been quite definite advantages. In the first place, verse, as has often been said, is a kind of literary "stereography"; its method is condensation; its effect, like Keats, thinking of quite different verse, said that "the essential quality of poetry is intensity"; and it is exactly inferior to the good heroic couplet. Besides verse has definite pattern and lends itself to effects of sharpness of outline, clearness of presentation, and epigrammatic point. And, finally, it has rapidity of movement, a rhythmic "urge," that is practically beyond the reach of prose.

♦ ♦ ♦

It's I would be taking a train and going Back to the sea and my own folk again, About this time the boats come a-rowing In from the creek before the rain.

Island folk walk down the shore today, Would I were there as I used to be there, In sight of ships and a windy bay With the clean air!

Harold Vinal'

when cut up in their own shells with oil and a squeeze of juice from a fresh lime; Guatemala grows eighteen different kinds of these "alligator pears." Sacks and sacks of the fine black kidney beans of the Caribbean; okra; tons of maize of a score of different kinds and colors; papayas in quantities; tunas (prickly pears); . . . And then the range of foreign things long naturalized in Central America—such as citrus fruits, thousands of scented oranges, and very sweet oranges; indifferent apricots and peaches; good figs, pomegranates, masses of beetroot and onions, aubergines, garbanzo beans, fresh olives, pale strawberries, and, in their season, respectable mangoes, not to be compared with the cultivated, pink-cheeked beauties of the West Indian Islands.

But now—this is the invincibly attractive part of the market—come over to the stalls where stout, swarthy women will sell, when persuaded to unearth the best work, embroidered gimpes of the interior. Fine cotton cloth, some of it woven with flat thread, is the background for ancient, bold, beautiful designs. Each woman to her right holds a lot of colored silk—the silks are foreign-made, the colour dubious. I have three specially prized guipiles; one was cajoled from the back of a sprightly old dame at Palin railway station; it has intricate patterns of animals, with geometrical motifs, worked in the red of cochineal, with the purple of the sea-shell for which Tyre became famous; the other is an incredibly soft cloth, almost crepe, from San Martin, with splendid colors; the third is a heavy pattern whose embroidery thread is dyed with nothing but indigo. Then there are belts, red, broad belts, finely worked; skirt-lengths, naguas, worked with the signs of the tribes; hats, fine and stiff, with their silk tassels.

Fine hammocks of pita fibre, thirty feet long; many patterns of the moral, the fibre nose-hat that is nowadays used for all kinds of carrying; carved and painted gourds and calabashes, shallow for beans or stew, deep and narrow for the tiste, a pleasant drink made with ground chocolate, sugar and parched and powdered maize, flavoured with cinnamon or other spice. Babies' beds of palm-leaf sheaths; matting of many kinds; sandals; scores and scores of admirably-plaited baskets of innumerable shapes and colors and sizes. And then the clay ware: big jugs, holes, cool water; pretty little vessels shining with the silver-lead glaze of Quetzaltenango; fine jars from Mexico. All good, primitive shapes.—L. E. Elliott, in "Central America."

♦ ♦ ♦

All this may be true, and yet I should like to read a clear poem on the streets of London, today, of Paris, New York, Boston. It is an undertaking worthy of genius, but even a moderate talent might make it highly entertaining. It need not follow the mock-heroic style of "Trivia" and it could well dispense with his affectations and "embellishments"; but it should employ the heroic couplet and should be as vivid, rapid, epigrammatic, and witty as Pope himself. Perhaps this is what is known as a "large order," but there are men who could fill it.

Such poems should seem to give, not only the look of the modern city, but its spirit. It could well be an interpretation of twentieth century civilization, as illustrated by the urban population and scene, but lightly done, with constant play of good-natured satire, with sparkles of apt comment, with all the bustle, color, and activity of the streets in rain or shine, under sun or moon. For the purpose verse has often been quite definite advantages. In the first place, verse, as has often been said, is a kind of literary "stereography"; its method is condensation; its effect,

like Keats, thinking of quite different verse, said that "the essential quality of poetry is intensity"; and it is exactly inferior to the good heroic couplet. Besides verse has definite pattern and lends itself to effects of sharpness of outline, clearness of presentation, and epigrammatic point. And, finally, it has rapidity of movement, a rhythmic "urge," that is practically beyond the reach of prose.

♦ ♦ ♦

It's I would be taking a train and going Back to the sea and my own folk again, About this time the boats come a-rowing In from the creek before the rain.

Island folk walk down the shore today, Would I were there as I used to be there, In sight of ships and a windy bay With the clean air!

Harold Vinal'

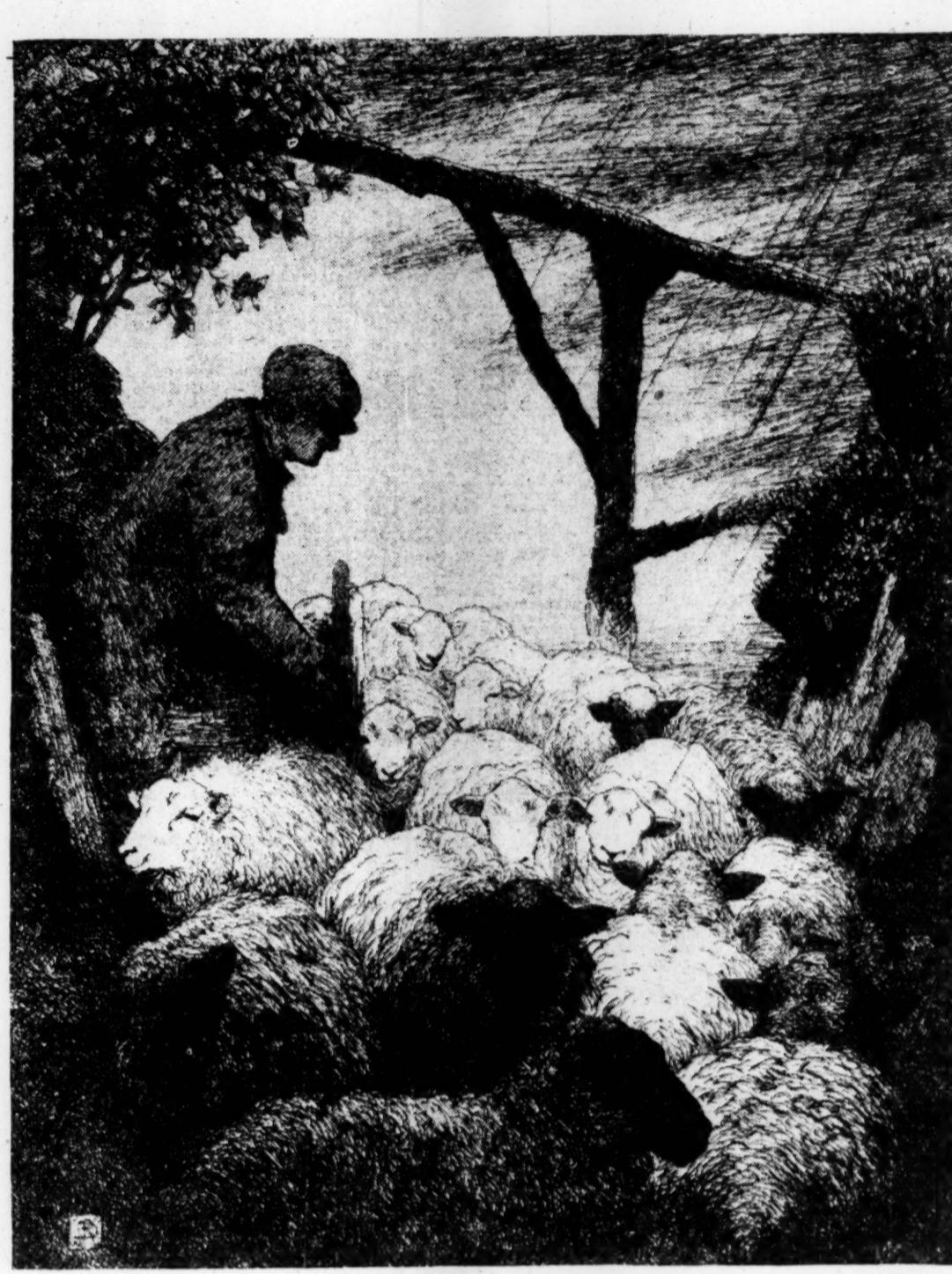
Lapwings' Play

One dry summer, long after the breeding season was over, while out riding I passed by a lagoon, or lakelet, where the birds from all the park for some miles round were accustomed to come to drink, and noticed a gathering of about a hundred lapwings standing quietly near the water. It was evident they had all had their drink and bath, and were drying and preening their feathers and resting before going back to their several feeding-grounds. On seeing them my attention was instantly arrested by the singular behaviour of two birds, the only restless noisy ones in that quiet, silent company. It was not a close comparison, every bird being quite specific to himself, his nearest neighbour standing a foot or more away, and right in among them the two restless birds were trotting freely about, uttering loud commanding notes, and apparently greatly excited about something. I had seen nothing like that before, and it puzzled me to account for their action. By and by there was a fresh arrival; a lapwing came to drink and, instead of dropping down on the edge of the water, he alighted about thirty feet away, at a distance of two or three yards from the others and remained there, standing erect and motionless as if waiting. The two busy birds, still crying aloud, now made their way to him and, plucking at his feathers, hit him hard and, shaking him, got him to move, showing all the attitudes and gestures used in their "dances" or marches and giving the signal, the three set off at a trot to the sound of drums and the thirsty bird was run down to the water. He at once went in to the depth of his knees and drank, then squatting down, bathed his feathers, the whole process lasting about half a minute. He would, no doubt, have taken much longer over his refreshment, but for the two birds who had run him down to the water, and who continued standing on the margin, calling their loud auto-tistic cries. Coming out, he was again received as at first, and trotted briskly away with drumming sounds to a place with the others. No sooner was this done than the two, smoothing their feathers and changing their notes, resumed their marching about among their fellows, until another lapwing arrived, whereupon the whole ceremony was gone through again.—W. H. Hudson, in "Adventures Among Birds."

R. M. G.

A Guatemalan Market

For a revelation of the ancient perennial life of Guatemala, go to the daily moving-picture of the public market. When I am in Guatemala I hunt it morning by morning. Twin quadrangles enclose this market, with space assigned to varied merchandise. In this section, for example, are roots, seeds, herbs—wild ginger, red peppers of the Pacific slope, vanilla, indigo; many aromatic and sweet-smelling things with none but Maya-Quiche names. Here, little packets of red achote (turmeric) for colouring stews; then green sacks of squashy turtle-eggs; of tiny dried fish; lots of the sweet potato, yellow, pinkish, or orange stained; and of the enormous swollen yuca (the mandioca of Brazil) from which all Caribbean countries make cassava. Over in this corner are coconuts, from the coast, and you can buy the oil of this nut and of its distant cousin, the corozo; . . . Then there are palmfronds, the top buds of a certain class of palm-trees, not bad as a vegetable, but unattractive. Yet upon this Cortes' expedition sustained itself for days during his journey from Mexico to Honduras. Piles of ground-nuts; of the tiny little tomatoes no bigger than cherries that are known as mill-tomatoes; pale yellow guavas; aguacates, excellent



The Shepherd. From an Etching by J. R. K. Duff

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

Mary Stuart's Books and Pastimes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Island folk walk down the shore today.

Walk down a village street that I know;

Gulls are flying over a salty bay White as blown snow.

And it's I would be listening, listening This time of day and this time of year.

When the wind is up and whistling, whistling over weir.

It's I would be taking a train and going Back to the sea and my own folk again,

About this time the boats come a-rowing

In from the creek before the rain.

Island folk walk down the shore today,

Would I were there as I used to be there,

In sight of ships and a windy bay With the clean air!

Harold Vinal'

Lapwings' Play

One dry summer, long after the breeding season was over, while out riding I passed by a lagoon, or lakelet, where the birds from all the park for some miles round were accustomed to come to drink, and noticed a gathering of about a hundred lapwings standing quietly near the water. It was evident they had all had their drink and bath, and were drying and preening their feathers and resting before going back to their several feeding-grounds. On seeing them my attention was instantly arrested by the singular behaviour of two birds, the only restless noisy ones in that quiet, silent company. It was not a close comparison, every bird being quite specific to himself, his nearest neighbour standing a foot or more away, and right in among them the two restless birds were trotting freely about, uttering loud commanding notes, and apparently greatly excited about something. I had seen nothing like that before, and it puzzled me to account for their action. By and by there was a fresh arrival; a lapwing came to drink and, instead of dropping down on the edge of the water, he alighted about thirty feet away, at a distance of two or three yards from the others and remained there, standing erect and motionless as if waiting. The two busy birds, still crying aloud, now made their way to him and, plucking at his feathers, hit him hard and, shaking him, got him to move, showing all the attitudes and gestures used in their "dances" or marches and giving the signal, the three set off at a trot to the sound of drums and the thirsty bird was run down to the water. He at once went in to the depth of his knees and drank, then squatting down, bathed his feathers, the whole process lasting about half a minute. He would, no doubt, have taken much longer over his refreshment, but for the two birds who had run him down to the water, and who continued standing on the margin, calling their loud auto-tistic cries. Coming out, he was again received as at first, and trotted briskly away with drumming sounds to a place with the others. No sooner was this done than the two, smoothing their feathers and changing their notes, resumed their marching about among their fellows, until another lapwing arrived, whereupon the whole ceremony was gone through again.—W. H. Hudson, in "Adventures Among Birds."

R. M. G.

In an age of learned women, Mary was no prodigy. She had not the pure love of letters of Jane Grey, nor could she, like Elizabeth, exchange courtesies in Greek with heads of colleges. But with her fine wit and high spirit, she took kindly to her studies. She had to write grecish little Latin themes, moral reflections on the duties of princes; even copy books were made to minister to that self-importance which cruelly robbed little royalties of "the first garden of their simplicity." At thirteen she entertained the Christ, and had opened her home to the Master. But then she became "troubled about many things," and his gentle rebuke still speaks to all those troubled, loving Marthas who would learn how best to serve the Christ. This faithful Martha, we read, "was cumbered about much serving," and could not gain from the Master's visit the "one thing . . . needed," which Mary chose. Mary, who "sat at Jesus' feet, and heard his word." Was she cumbered with serving, perhaps, the fine wheaten bread to him who blessed the five loaves and two fishes and fed a multitude with them? Or did she linger as she spread, perhaps, the dates and the little cakes of spiced and the savory herbs before him who plucked the corn for his Sabbath meal as he and his disciples passed through the cornfield?

These tales her ladies would read aloud to her while she worked, for the slender hands—"votre longue et grise et délicate main"—Ronsard's lovely phrase—were rapid and skillful in all sorts of needlework. Some of her embroidery is still in existence. We can still touch the gauntlet embroidered for Darnley, the leading embossed for her baby at Stirling, the alabaster seal she made for the long winter at Loch Leven. She touched her little delicately, though Melville acknowledges with less skill than Elizabeth. Dancing in that age was a serious art, half-dramatic and sweetly "sweety." Still greater was the charm of her intimate conversation. Even as a child she would entertain the king by her wise and witty conversation, "just like a woman of five and twenty," writes the exultant Cardinal of Lorraine.

The encouragement of learning, the patronage of poets, even the practice of verse-making, and especially the collecting books in beautiful bindings, were all fashions in vogue at court. We find an inventory of the books Mary brought to Scotland with her, books which the ignorant carelessness of Murray and Morton suffered to be dispersed and destroyed. Among these books many are of a religious complexion, controversial as well as devotional.

A larger space on Mary's shelves was occupied by classical and religious books. Most of the Latin classics and a creditable number of Greek were in this fascinating collection. We find an inventory of the books Mary brought to Scotland with her, books which the ignorant carelessness of Murray and Morton suffered to be dispersed and destroyed. Among these books many are of a religious complexion, controversial as well as devotional.

Mr. J. R. K. Duff has made his choice of a tortoise to keep out his head so persistently. She turned sharply toward me as I said this: oh, then I knew about tortoises. What should she give him to eat? I mentioned that I had known a French tortoise who was smaller than this one. I described his peregrinations in the mountains and plains of the hot island garden, his going into the earth and returning. I suggested that she should put her tortoise in a garden and then he would feed himself. But she had no garden—she had only a room. Putting her head down, she adduced in a low voice that she would turn the room into a garden—yes, the whole room should have earth and plants, flowers, so that she might have a place to sit in. She added, indeed, she had had a tortoise before, a long, long time ago, when she was a child. He used to be in her father's garden. He knew her, and came when she called him.

But what should she give him to eat, that was the great question. On this I could say no more. My knowledge on tortoises had been exhausted. I suggested her going to the Zoo; they would tell her there. Well, she had been thinking of a bird shop; she was going to enquire there. But the Zoo would be much better; she would certainly go to the Zoo.

"Look," she said, "she knows we are talking about him."

The tortoise's head was still out, and his black unvet eyes were motionless in their leathery surroundings.

"She is certainly remarkable," she said, "how he keeps out his head."

As she said this the tortoise sharply drew in his head for a single instant, and then shot it out again. She lifted him in the air, and one could see his four harmless and easy-going claws aimlessly extended.

"Nothing very grand," she said, as if she had interpreted the looks of the passengers on the opposite seat, without ever glancing at them, "but a consolation to a troubled heart." M. Lyster, in *The Irish Statesman*.

"The Ways of Her Household"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE lady of long ago, whose virtues were more priceless than rubies, moved among her maidens, a stately and gracious presence. She was skilled in weaving, in buying and selling, in all the activities which the life of her day necessitated. "She looketh well to the ways of her household," we read in the last chapter of Proverbs. While the women of today no longer hold the distaff, nor lay their hands to the spindle, they are confronted with the same necessity of looking after the ways of their households; for the home is the one institution that is always with us, despite changes in customs through the passing years.

Economic necessity originally made women the homemakers of the human race. The problem of home and home relations has always made a pressing demand on women's time. As civilization has advanced and the thought of mankind has become more spiritual, increased freedom of outlook has been manifested in a higher status for women. The ceaseless demands that the ordinary household seems to make on their time and energy are a problem to which in recent years women have been much awake. Mechanical devices have helped to remove a great deal of the drudgery from household duties, and yet the same problem seems to present itself to most homemakers. How shall they find time for their own mental and spiritual needs without neglecting the home?

In a little home in Bethany, centuries ago, Jesus put in their proper place the duties which seem to clash in the average life of most women. "A certain woman named Martha," we read, "received him [Christ] into her house." She had recognized the Christ and had opened her home to the Master. But then she became "troubled about many things," and his gentle rebuke still speaks to all those troubled, loving Marthas who would learn how best to serve the Christ. This faithful Martha, we read, "was cumbered about much serving," and could not gain from the Master's visit the "one thing . . . needed," which Mary chose. Mary, who "sat at Jesus' feet, and heard his word."

We may be certain that if we have the desire to be free of that which burdens our serving, and if we keep our thinking high and spiritual enough, we shall perceive that which in our particular problem needs to be corrected. If our desire be an honest one, divine Love will unfold to us the way to obtain that desire; for as Mrs. Eddy tells us (*ibid.*, p. 127): "When a hungry heart petitions the divine Father-Mother God for bread, it is not given a stone—but more grace, obedience, and love. If this heart, humble and trustful, faithfully asks divine Love to feed it with the bread of heaven, health, holiness, it will be conformed to a fitness to receive the answer to its desire; then will flow into it the 'river of His pleasure,' the tributary of divine Love, and great growth in Christian Science will follow—even that joy which finds one's own in another's good."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

Published by the Trustees Under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$1.00
Ogee sheep vest pocket edition, India	30¢
paper	30¢
Morocco	30¢

'TWO EASY RACES,' DECLARER NURMI

Finnish Runner Makes 3
New World Marks in First
American Appearance

NEWS YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—"They were two easy races. This was the moment come from the little-known swiftness who had just met and conquered America's best athletes and a star of his homeland in two separate events and had established three world records in the Finnish-American Athletic Association meet at Madison Square Garden, a brand of competition entirely new to him." Paavo Nurmi, star of Finland and of the world, was speaking, and he explained through interpreter that the distance had to include the efforts of his opponents. But rather to make plain that he met with no inconvenience in capturing the mile race, in which J. W. Bay of Chicago broke his own record only to be beaten by the Invader, and the 500-meters, in which he ran step for step with William Ritola, until the last moments and then left him far behind.

Nurmi Likes America

"America is wonderful," he said. "Its people have treated me handsomely and I appreciate the tremendous oval roads and the comfortable living. It did not seem that I was in a strange land although the hard track and indoor breathing were new to me. I think, however, if one gets accustomed to indoor running he would like it as much as running on a single track. I felt just as well when I finished as I did when I started in the first race."

"I expect to remain in the United States until April or May and will participate in the 'second' meet," he added.

Nurmi's presence set American and world track records in a whirl. The Finn broke two records in the mile run, finishing in 4m. 13.5s., a full second ahead of Bay's former time. He also beat his own record twice, once off the track and again for Nurmi was three yards ahead. The Finn in the same race established a mark of 3m. 56.1-5s. for 1,500 meters, another record formerly held by Bay. In the heat of the race, the Invader's runner romped away from his countryman Ritola, to a new world mark of 14m. 44.3s. in the 500 meters, 10 seconds better than Bay did in 1919.

The 500-meter race, which might have been denied, was won another on the floor who established two world records and shattered another, and for him there was no throng of devotees to drag him about and make the press enameled a public escort necessary. He was well known as a favorite of the United States, and his ability had been tested on this same battle ground.

Murchison Makes Records

Loren Murchison, remarkable dash man of the Newark A. C., was running in form. He cut a fifth of a second from his own 220-yard figures and established a record for 250 meters given for 250 yards.

Then A. E. Hefflich formerly of Pennsylvania State College raced to a mark of 1m. 48.8s. in the 500-meters event, the sixth epoch-making performance.

Nurmi received only deserved tribute last night. From the time he appeared for warming up exercise before the events of the evening started, he was cheered few times. When he stepped to the line for his races the same hearty welcome poured forth from the crowd. And at end of his repartee uniminished in ardor, test, two boys, a drummer, gonged on the floor enthralled pouring onto the floor and even the Bluescots could not resist pattering him on the back. The summary:

50-Meter Dash—Won by Loren Murchison, Newark, A. C. His time—Time—.6s.

220-Meter Run—Won by Loren Murchison, Newark, A. C.; record, .25s. Time—.4s.

250-Meter Run—Won by Loren Murchison, Newark, A. C.; record, .26s. Time—.4s.

300-Meter Run—Won by A. E. Hefflich, Pennsylvania State College; record, .26s. Time—.4s.

Three-Quarter Mile Run—Won by Edward Hartley, New York, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Paavo Nurmi, Finland; record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Edward Hartley, New York, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

500-Meter Run—Won by Edward Hartley, New York, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

One- and Seven-Eighths Mile Relay (First Section)—Won by New York A. C.; record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Edward Hartley, New York, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Three-mile Race—First, Finnish-American A. C.; second, New York, A. C.; third, Boston, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. M. Ostrom, Illinois, 5ft. 4in. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Edward Hartley, New York, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Three-Mile Race—First, Finnish-American A. C.; second, New York, A. C.; third, Boston, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. M. Ostrom, Illinois, 5ft. 4in. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Edward Hartley, New York, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Three-Mile Race—First, Finnish-American A. C.; second, New York, A. C.; third, Boston, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. M. Ostrom, Illinois, 5ft. 4in. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Edward Hartley, New York, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Three-Mile Race—First, Finnish-American A. C.; second, New York, A. C.; third, Boston, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. M. Ostrom, Illinois, 5ft. 4in. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Edward Hartley, New York, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Three-Mile Race—First, Finnish-American A. C.; second, New York, A. C.; third, Boston, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. M. Ostrom, Illinois, 5ft. 4in. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Edward Hartley, New York, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Three-Mile Race—First, Finnish-American A. C.; second, New York, A. C.; third, Boston, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. M. Ostrom, Illinois, 5ft. 4in. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Edward Hartley, New York, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Three-Mile Race—First, Finnish-American A. C.; second, New York, A. C.; third, Boston, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. M. Ostrom, Illinois, 5ft. 4in. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Edward Hartley, New York, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Three-Mile Race—First, Finnish-American A. C.; second, New York, A. C.; third, Boston, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. M. Ostrom, Illinois, 5ft. 4in. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Edward Hartley, New York, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Three-Mile Race—First, Finnish-American A. C.; second, New York, A. C.; third, Boston, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. M. Ostrom, Illinois, 5ft. 4in. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Edward Hartley, New York, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Three-Mile Race—First, Finnish-American A. C.; second, New York, A. C.; third, Boston, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. M. Ostrom, Illinois, 5ft. 4in. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Edward Hartley, New York, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Three-Mile Race—First, Finnish-American A. C.; second, New York, A. C.; third, Boston, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. M. Ostrom, Illinois, 5ft. 4in. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Edward Hartley, New York, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Three-Mile Race—First, Finnish-American A. C.; second, New York, A. C.; third, Boston, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. M. Ostrom, Illinois, 5ft. 4in. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Edward Hartley, New York, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Three-Mile Race—First, Finnish-American A. C.; second, New York, A. C.; third, Boston, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. M. Ostrom, Illinois, 5ft. 4in. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Edward Hartley, New York, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Three-Mile Race—First, Finnish-American A. C.; second, New York, A. C.; third, Boston, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. M. Ostrom, Illinois, 5ft. 4in. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Edward Hartley, New York, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Three-Mile Race—First, Finnish-American A. C.; second, New York, A. C.; third, Boston, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. M. Ostrom, Illinois, 5ft. 4in. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Edward Hartley, New York, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Three-Mile Race—First, Finnish-American A. C.; second, New York, A. C.; third, Boston, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. M. Ostrom, Illinois, 5ft. 4in. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Edward Hartley, New York, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Three-Mile Race—First, Finnish-American A. C.; second, New York, A. C.; third, Boston, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. M. Ostrom, Illinois, 5ft. 4in. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Edward Hartley, New York, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Three-Mile Race—First, Finnish-American A. C.; second, New York, A. C.; third, Boston, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. M. Ostrom, Illinois, 5ft. 4in. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Edward Hartley, New York, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Three-Mile Race—First, Finnish-American A. C.; second, New York, A. C.; third, Boston, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. M. Ostrom, Illinois, 5ft. 4in. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Edward Hartley, New York, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Three-Mile Race—First, Finnish-American A. C.; second, New York, A. C.; third, Boston, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. M. Ostrom, Illinois, 5ft. 4in. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Edward Hartley, New York, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Three-Mile Race—First, Finnish-American A. C.; second, New York, A. C.; third, Boston, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. M. Ostrom, Illinois, 5ft. 4in. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Edward Hartley, New York, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Three-Mile Race—First, Finnish-American A. C.; second, New York, A. C.; third, Boston, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. M. Ostrom, Illinois, 5ft. 4in. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Edward Hartley, New York, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Three-Mile Race—First, Finnish-American A. C.; second, New York, A. C.; third, Boston, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. M. Ostrom, Illinois, 5ft. 4in. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Edward Hartley, New York, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Three-Mile Race—First, Finnish-American A. C.; second, New York, A. C.; third, Boston, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. M. Ostrom, Illinois, 5ft. 4in. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Edward Hartley, New York, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

Three-Mile Race—First, Finnish-American A. C.; second, New York, A. C.; third, Boston, A. C. Record, .4m. 13.5s. Time—.4m. 13.5s.

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

ILLINOIS

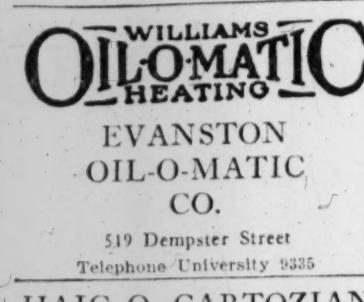
Elgin

L. E. CROPP GARAGE
High-Grade Automobile Repairing
Phones: Garage 2013, Residence 812-J

Evanston



Open all day every day until 8 P.M.
616 Church St. Opposite the Library



EVANSTON
OIL-O-MATIC
CO.

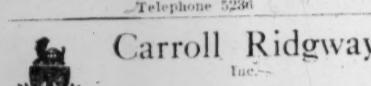
519 Dempster Street

Telephone University 9325



EXPERT
CLEANING
AND
REPAIRING
ORIENTAL
RUGS

Oriental and Domestic Rugs
The Only Hand Work in Evanston
STORE AND PLANT, 1419 SHERMAN AVE.
Telephone 5236

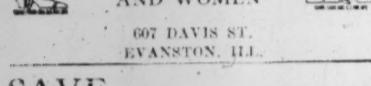


Carroll Ridgway
"The Store
for Children"

Custom made frocks from materials of our own importation
EVANSTON WILMETTE



SHOP FOR MEN
AND WOMEN
607 DAVIS ST.
EVANSTON, ILL.

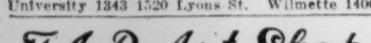


Money and trouble. Laz in your supply
of the correct fuel for YOUR particular
furnace NOW while

Chicago Solvay Coke
and North Shore Coals are lowest in
price. Call

NORTH SHORE COAL CO.

University 1343 1520 Lyons St. Wilmette 1400



1640 ORRINGTON AVE.
EVANSTON, ILL.

Picture Framing

MURKINS CHRISTMAS CARDS

PICTURES GIFTS

MONET

CAMERA PORTRAITS

North Shore Hotel

MUMM PRINT SHOP, INC.

NEW ADDRESS

1033-35 University Place

Evanston, Illinois

Phone University 3665



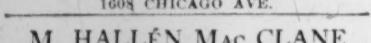
Incorporated

L. H. KOSHARIAN, Mgr.

CLEANING REPAIRING

920 CHURCH STREET

Telephone University 277



CHILDREN'S SHOP SPECIALISTS

WE SPECIALIZE

IN WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

COMFORTABLE SHOES

1604 CHICAGO AVE.

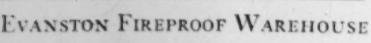


Permanent Waving a Specialty

1726 Orrington Avenue

Orrington Hotel Annex

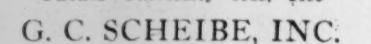
Phone 8100 University



HOME MADE CANDIES

Hotel Library Plaza

EVANSTON, CHICAGO



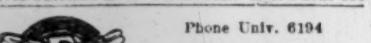
Frocks, lingerie and hats for girls to

sixteen years—Suits and smocks for

little boys—Hand-made gift dresses

for infants

626 Church St. Phone University 8167

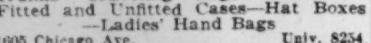


CHARLES E. WARE, Pres.

Storage—Moving—Packing

Main Office 1621 Benson Avenue

Phones University 2522-2188



GROCER

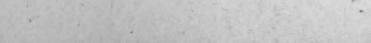
926 Davis 601 Dempster St.

When you think of flowers think of

LONDON'S

Flower Shop

1712 Sherman Ave. Phone 632. Res. Phone 386

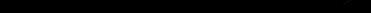


Phone Univ. 6194

REO EVANSTON

COMPANY

1101 CHICAGO AVE.



Distinctive Luggage

Trunks—Traveling Bags—Suitcases—

Fitted and Unfitted Cases—Hat Boxes

Ladies' Hand Bags

Univ. 8254

Choicest Residences For Sale

In Select Sections of Evanston

Inquire Elsie V. Griffith

1248 Judson Ave. or Tel. University 3045

ILLINOIS

Evanston

(Continued)

THE BOOK SHOP

of

EVANSTON

1555 SHERMAN AVENUE

Mrs. A. B. McCULLOUGH

MISS LILLIAN ANDERSON

Mr. WILLARD C. DAVIS

BOOKS ENGRAVING

STATIONERY

GIFTS

CITY NATIONAL BANK

Complete Banking Service

510 DAVIS ST.

SHOP OF QUALITY

MARGARET MURRAY, Prop.

EVANSHIRE STYLE SHOP

Evenshire Hotel Building

Glencoe

An Attractive Home

7 rms., 4 bd., 3ms.; 2 baths; of stucco

colonial type, very fine constr.; covered

porch; also heated garage; this home is in

perfect condition and grounds are beautiful; 1000

ft. price \$15,000 for quick sale. East Side

2000

Walter P. Smith & Co.

502 PARK AVE., GLENCOE, ILL.

MAX EKELMANN

INTERIOR DECORATING

and PAINTING

CONTRACTOR—BUILDERS

595 Vernon Ave., Glencoe 420

WM. EDWARDS & SON

Hardware, Tools, Cutlery

Paints, Oils, Glass, Window Shades,

872 Hazel Ave., Glencoe. Phone Glencoe 951

IDEAL TROY

DYERS

LAUNDERERS

PHONE 8154

917-23 MAIN ST.

IDEAL TROY

DYERS

LAUNDERERS

PHONE 8154

917-23 MAIN ST.

IDEAL TROY

DYERS

LAUNDERERS

PHONE 8154

917-23 MAIN ST.

IDEAL TROY

DYERS

LAUNDERERS

PHONE 8154

917-23 MAIN ST.

IDEAL TROY

DYERS

LAUNDERERS

PHONE 8154

917-23 MAIN ST.

IDEAL TROY

DYERS

LAUNDERERS

PHONE 8154

917-23 MAIN ST.

IDEAL TROY

DYERS

LAUNDERERS

PHONE 8154

917-23 MAIN ST.

IDEAL TROY

DYERS

LAUNDERERS

PHONE 8154

917-23 MAIN ST.

IDEAL TROY

DYERS

LAUNDERERS

PHONE 8154

917-23 MAIN ST.

IDEAL TROY

DYERS

LAUNDERERS

PHONE 8154

917-23 MAIN ST.

IDEAL TROY

DYERS

LAUNDERERS

PHONE 8154

917-23 MAIN ST.

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

KANSAS

Topeka
(Continued)

The Gosby Bros Co.

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Personal Shopping Service
General Merchandise of Quality

JORDAN'S PURITY BREAD
SOLD BY ALL TOPEKA GROCERS
THE JORDAN BAKING CO.

CANDIED PINEAPPLE, CHERRIES
Assorted Fruits, Choice Dried Fruits
TOPEKA SPICE MILLS
309 East 5th Street Phone 5071

Wichita

Allen Hinkel Co.
The Boston Store—Hains & Douglas
January 2 to 17, Furniture Sale,
25% Off on All Furniture

The Geo. Innes Co.
"In the Heart of Wichita"
The Department Store of the Southwest
Tea Room in Connection

SOUTHWESTERN RADIO CORP.
134 North Market Street
Wichita, Kansas
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

NON PAREIL
First National Bank Bldg.
Invites you for your
Manicures, Shampoo, and Marvels

UNION NATIONAL BANK
Wichita, Kansas

MINNESOTA

Duluth

RILEY'S GARAGE
2017 East First Street

We specialize in washing and storage
24 HOURS' SERVICE

Oriental Shop
The House of Authentic Styles
95 West Superior Street

THE GLASS BLOCK
"Duluth's Greatest Department Store"
The Shopping Center of Duluth

FIREPROOF STORAGE
MOVING—PACKING
SECURITY STORAGE & VANCO
LAKEVIEW MCKENZIE ST.—450 N. CENTRAL AVE.

ROSS RADIO SUPPLY
RADIO CORPORATION
and
DE FOREST SETS
14 E. Superior St. Melrose 4740

Minneapolis
C. A. SANDVEN
DRY GOODS COMPANY
2055 Lyndale Ave. So. (Lyndale 1204)
People's Cleaning & Dyeing Bldg.
All Our Merchandise Moderately Priced

RUTH-MARIAN BEAUTY SHOP
3012½ Nicollet Avenue, Geneva 2203
VILLARD & GRISBURY, Proprietors
Operating in all of its branches, manufacturing
expert work only. Open evenings until 9 p.m.

PAPER HANGING and general painting,
engraving, etc.; satisfactory workmanship and
materials. For estimates call 4515.

P. M. SOUTHWICK Kenwood 4815

The Thompson-Barr Drapery Shop, Inc.
Very attractive line of curtains and drapery
Very materials at reasonable prices.
274½ 8th Street Ge. 7454

FRED A. PALMER COMPANY
Exterior Painting Interior Decorating
Specializing in Repair and Remodeling
2380 Fremont Avenue, Kenwood 0290

MEATS
A. H. FENKEL

503 West Lake St. Dykens 2210
804 12th Ave. So. Geneva 1271

Rollin C. Chapin, AIA
Architect
1024 HARMON PLACE

C. O'NEILL BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Service in All Branches
Permanent Waving (Oil Method)
1886 So. Coffey Ave. Ken. 3612

GROCERIES
W. E. DOFT

500 East 24th Street South 0234
We can supply every need

JONES HAIR SHOP
85 So. 10th St. Main 0640
Expert operator in all branches of hairdressing
and manuring.

T. R. MCKENZIE, REALTOR
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance
1056-Plymouth Bldg. At 0205

S. B. HARRY
LYNNHURST PLUMBING CO.
Colfax 1970

SPENCER CORSET SHOP
CORSETS ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
Also Cleaned and Repaired

224 Latona Bldg. Atlantic 0228

CLARK'S LUNCH
High Quality—Moderate Prices
Self Service 322 HENNEMAN AVE.

HARTMAN'S MILLINERY
91 So. 10th Street

Luncheon, Dinner Parties and Banquets by
special arrangement. Main 0767

THE GREEN DRAGON LUNCH SHOP
60½ Marquette Ave.—second floor

ALTRU BAKERY, 203 So. 7th Street
Quality Only. Old Style Bread.

TIKE SERVICE COMPANY
CAMERON & OLSON
Aza. U. S. Tires Tire Repairing
314 So. 7th Street Ge. 3088

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis
(Continued)

WE EXTEND UNUSUAL
SERVICE IN BOTH
ICE and
COAL

Cedar Lake Ice Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Ken. 8200

GECKLER'S
Makers of Distinctive Fur Apparel
88 SOUTH TENTH STREET

COAL
COKE and WOOD
of the very best grades
ALBERT JOHNSON COAL CO.
Main 8382 10 Lumber Exchange

**TWIN CITY PLUMBING &
HEATING CO.**

MAIN OFFICE
Dy. 1333 BRANCH OFFICE
Col. 4585
ALFRED WIJK, Manager

NON PAREIL
First National Bank Bldg.
Invites you for your
Manicures, Shampoo, and Marvels

UNION NATIONAL BANK
Wichita, Kansas

MINNESOTA

Duluth

RILEY'S GARAGE
2017 East First Street

We specialize in washing and storage
24 HOURS' SERVICE

Olsen
Sells FURNITURE for Less
I will also make a liberal allowance on
your old furniture in exchange for new
J. W. OLSON FURNITURE CO.
314 EAST LAKE ST. So. 7120

COAL

Dependable Fuel backed by a
Dependable Company

CARNEGIE DOCK & FUEL CO.
Main 6309 28 So. 8th St.

WANTED—An outlet for choice first-moneys
on Minneapolis homes; an Insurance
Company, or other capital solicited.

PECK & FONTAINE
3018 Upton Ave. No. Walnut 3669

CHRISTOPHER-PAGE CO.
Personal Services in
Men's Furnishings
518 Hennepin Ave., opposite West Hotel

Exclusive Cleaners and Dyers
2147-49 Nicollet Ave. So. South 1724
OLGA B. MEYER

WELSHAN'S GROCERY
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
112-14 No. Loring Ave. Atlantic 1140
WE DO DELIVER

D. W. MORRILL
M E A T S
204½ Nicollet Avenue. So. Walnut 5050
Choice Meats. Your Order Delivered Anywhere.

NU-BONE CORSETS

Tailored to Measure. Phone for appointment:
331 Meyers Arcade A.U. 0718

Bacon Sandwich and Pie Shop

605 Second Avenue, South

MITBY & SATHER CO.
Offer High Grade Furniture Lowest
Prices. Cash Payment. Lowest
1207½ 9th Street. Geneva 1045

For MEN, LADIES and CHILDREN

DORAN'S BARBER SHOP

Seventh Floor, Andrus Building

Entrance 512 Nicollette Ave.

St. Paul

504 Pioneer Bldg.

Real Estate Insurance Loans
Care of Property

Interests of Non-Residents Carefully
Looked After

W. U. HALVERSON HARRY E. COOK
Cleaners and Dyers Repairing

Wandee

Business at Grand, St. Paul, Minn.

LOVERING'S

Denton and Western Ave.

FANCY DYEING AND

FRENCH DRY CLEANING

Date 0340

WEIKERT PRODUCTS

Auto Tents, Beds and All Tourist Equipment.

St. Paul Tent & Awning Company, Inc.

268 East 5th St., St. Paul, Minn.

Cedar 4830

MIDWAY 8206 MIDWAY 8207

C. M. TARALDON

Groceries and Meats

1670 Selby Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

SELBY 5054 MI 8965

INTER-COLLEGIATE PRESS

Engravers, Printers, Stationers

615 Wyandotte St. Tel. Benton 1002

HOOD'S SHOE SHOP

Repairing and Shining

307½ W. 12th St. Phone Delaware 8426

CONNALLY LETTER COMPANY

Copy Written—Processed—Mailed

228 Sheilds Bldg. Tel. Main 3434

C. B. GOFF

Furnace cleaned, \$1.00

Repairs for All Makes Inspection Free

5831 Trost Ave. Hyde Park 5227

Howard W. Bartlow

Florist—Flowers for All Occasions

2111 TROST. Hyde Park 2025

BRENTNALL CORSET SHOP

CORSETS AND SILK LINGERIE

314 Sharp Bldg. 11th & Walnut

LIBERTY BEAUTY SHOPPE

LILLIAN JOHNSTON, Prop.

MARCEL WATER WAVING, SHAMPOOING

Midway 7740 182 N. Snelling Ave.

HARTMAN'S MILLINERY

91 So. 10th Street

Luncheon, Dinner Parties and Banquets by
special arrangement. Main 0767

THE GREEN DRAGON LUNCH SHOP

2327

Cream Goods, Tea, Cakes, and Highest

Quality Only. Old Style Bread.

TIKE SERVICE COMPANY

CAMERON & OLSON

Aza. U. S. Tires Tire Repairing

314 So. 7th Street Ge. 3088

KELLY'S

1222 2222 2222 2222

GECKLER'S

Makers of Distinctive Fur Apparel

88 SOUTH TENTH STREET

St. Paul

(Continued)

SCHWARTZ BROS.

Our 3 in 1 Service Will Solve Your
Whole Problem

Launderers—Dyers—Dry Cleaners

Rug Cleaners

Date 4567 Selby and Milton

ST. PAUL, MINN.

C. Forsman's

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The process of creating "perils" proceeds apace. In France as in other countries, a good deal has recently been heard about the Communist peril. It has already been pointed out that in present circumstances there can be no such peril in France, and that all parties did a signal disservice to their country in exaggerating the incidents which have been recorded. They did so purely for their own political purposes, but the result is that Communism receives a magnificent advertisement and tends, to some small extent, to become the peril it is proclaimed to be by that very proclamation.

It is, indeed, nearly always to be noted that a peril becomes a peril because it is considered to be a peril. The fear of a movement precedes such a movement. Nothing is to be more greatly deprecated than the attempt to create alarm. Those who indulge in Cassandra cries are themselves often much more of a "peril" than the peril they denounce.

Communism in France, as elsewhere, has chiefly lived upon this kind of propaganda, which is obligingly furnished to it by its adversaries. The word "peril" has been the most overworked word in the dictionary ever since the war. We are perpetually being informed of this peril and of that peril—the peril in which trade finds itself, in which education finds itself, in which civilization finds itself. We hear of the peril of French finances. The special laws under which Alsace-Lorraine lives cannot be touched without bringing about a new "peril." If the embassy at the Vatican should be abolished, we are told that France would be in danger. The German peril has been dilated upon ad nauseam, and thus a state of mind is produced in which the peril is encouraged to grow.

It is probable that the press of certain countries is doing a deplorable work in constantly writing up so-called "perils." If blind optimism about the world's affairs is to be deprecated, a sensational pessimism which is exhibited at every available opportunity is far more harmful. The perpetuation of the sentiment of fear is perhaps the worst service that can be rendered to the world today.

To nothing do these remarks apply more than to the singular outburst in France which followed the recognition of Russia and the coming of Mr. Krassin. Undoubtedly there are inconveniences which arise from the non-recognition of Russia may be demonstrated to be much greater. The choice had to be made, and the French, like the British and like nearly every European nation, chose deliberately, and as a result of clear reasoning, whatever inconveniences there may be in recognition of a country with which—whatever may be thought of its Government—relations are quite generally felt to be desirable, necessary, and inevitable.

But having taken their choice, they surely showed poor judgment in not doing their best to work in harmony and to obtain such benefits as may be obtained from a resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia. They nullify their own act and unquestionably give a fillip to Communism by asserting that a Communist revolution is becoming a possibility. At a given moment the French newspapers were filled with many columns concerning Communist activities.

In point of fact, the Communists in France, as in other European countries, are noisy but negligible. The honor should not have been done them of converting them into a "peril." It may truly be said that the opponents of Communism have done more to keep Communism alive than the Communists themselves.

The French quickly became conscious that, both from the internal and the external point of view, they were committing an imprudence in magnifying the strength of the revolutionary elements. They permitted the cabling of alarming accounts to America which could only be hurtful, and they were obliged to deny the truth of them. But if this harping upon "perils" created a bad impression abroad, it also turned the eyes of the French people upon the Communists, and many who would not otherwise have noticed the small bands of agitators, began to listen to them. There has rarely been such an excellent example of the folly of manufacturing "perils."

The lesson should not be lost. It is not by telling nor by expressing fear that a danger is avoided; on the contrary, it is by the feeling and the expression of fear that what was no danger whatever has a chance of becoming a danger. Communism owes almost everything to fear; it has been built ever since the armistice upon the foundations of fear, and if those foundations were knocked away it would certainly collapse.

Of the making of "perils" there has been no end, but it is high time that the world returned to political sanity, and endeavored to view things in the right perspective.

Even now it perhaps is too early to estimate correctly the benefits to this and coming generations of young Americans of the establishment, as a branch of recognized jurisprudence, of the so-called juvenile or children's courts. Attention has recently been called to the fact that it is but twenty-five years since the idea was first proposed of providing a distinct tribunal for the hearing and determination of cases in which the interests and welfare of children who through some mischance have run counter to the laws and ordinances which in the wisdom

of their elders have been enacted for their guidance. The experiment was first seriously tried in Chicago. Today these courts exist in almost every civilized country in the world.

It was not the intent of those who first conceived the plan of providing special hearings for children accused of delinquency or of overt offenses against the law that by such processes those deserving punishment should escape the consequences of their acts. First of all, it was designed to protect young offenders from the contaminating influences of those habitual offenders who had come to regard the commission of crime and arrest and punishment as more or less a part of the day's work. A second and extremely important object was to shield young offenders from newspaper publicity, through which the vain and the ignorant, even according to the statements of distinguished criminologists, are often influenced to become more daring and more vicious in their desire to gain greater notoriety. So it has been provided in the codes establishing many of the juvenile courts that the names of those accused, as well as the names of those convicted, shall not be published, and that no public reference shall be made to the offense charged or proved.

It is yet to be claimed, so far as known, that society has suffered because of this censorship. One wonders if it would suffer greatly were like restrictions imposed in reporting the proceedings of all criminal courts. Many a boy, and girl, too, walks the streets today on the way to school or to work, unashamed and with head erect, who otherwise might shrink from the accusing eye of the self-righteous. Perhaps it would be less difficult to solve the problem of restoring to a place of usefulness the discharged prisoner had it been deemed wise or considerate to save him from the condemning criticism of those who, having read all that had been printed of his shortcomings, had seen fit to judge him by whatever standards of right and wrong they might choose to set up.

There are still many who conscientiously believe that publicity, as it is called, is a deterrent to crime. Many others hold the contrary belief. No mere statement of personal opinion, pro or con, probably can establish the absolute fact convincingly to everybody. But it conclusively appears that much of the good that the juvenile courts have accomplished has been made possible because of that kindly consideration shown for the misguided or the erring which has shielded them from that glaring exploitation which some more or less kindly disposed persons choose to call legitimate publicity.

Ever since the Jugoslav Kingdom, through its treaty with Italy a year ago, renounced its claims to Fiume and its access to the Adriatic on the west, it has turned its attention all the more closely toward the south, to Macedonia and the port of Saloniki. "There is at Belgrade," writes Charles Vellay, Athens correspondent of the Swiss Journal de Genève and such French papers as *Le Temps* and *L'Europe Nouvelle*, "a strong current of opinion in favor of an expansion toward the Aegean. This current may some day sweep the Government off its feet, even against its will." Whatever may be the will of the Pashitch Government, again in power at Belgrade, on this point, the recent events in Albania and those relating to the outbreak of the World War in 1914 justify the closest attention to developments in Macedonia.

In this connection the recent notice of the Jugoslav Government to Greece, that the alliance contracted between the two states on May 19, 1913—that is, at the time of the Balkan wars—had definitely lapsed, may be taken as significant. Concluded for a ten-year period, it automatically expired in May, 1923, and last spring the extra year allowed for a renewal also ended without the treaty being prolonged, so that it is hardly fair to say that the Jugoslav Government took the responsibility of canceling the treaty. Its note simply made sure that the old pact was a thing of the past and that future relations between the two countries are not to be in any way based upon it. In this connection it should also be remembered that in 1915, when Serbia was invaded by the Austro-Germans and the Bulgarians at the same time, it called in vain upon Greece to come to its aid. King Constantine's contention was that the treaty had anticipated only an attack by another Balkan state, presumably Bulgaria, and was therefore not binding in case of a general European war.

Now it is not only Jugoslavia, the former ally of Greece, but also Bulgaria, a former enemy, that seeks expansion toward the Aegean, and neither can reach the sea except at the expense of Greece. Both these Slavic states have ethnical affiliations in Macedonia, and naturally Greece fears, as M. Vellay writes, "being diplomatically isolated." The concrete occasion, moreover, for the Jugoslav note, calling attention to the lapse of the treaty, was the agreement signed last fall at Geneva by the Greek delegate, Nicholas Politis, with the Bulgarian representative, M. Kalfoff, by which Greece promised to consider Slav-speaking inhabitants in Macedonia as being Bulgarians in nationality. This irritated the Jugoslavs.

"We are more than surprised," wrote the Belgrade *Politika*, a semi-official organ, "at the action of Greece, which renders such service to our enemies, the Bulgarians, by asking us Serbians to recognize the Slav-speaking minorities of Serbian Macedonia as Bulgarians. It must be that Greece fears an imminent Serbian invasion of Greek Macedonia, or she would never turn to Bulgaria for assistance. But we give notice to Greece that when Bulgaria, having secured access to the Aegean Sea, starts action against Greek Macedonia, she will look in vain to Serbia for help."

For their mutual protection, now as in 1913, both Jugoslavia and Greece want a new alliance, and it is probable that negotiations will

soon begin. It is also probable that the Jugoslavs will demand additional privileges in the matter of an outlet at Saloniki. Already they have a free zone there. They have also secured the management of the railroad from their frontier to the water. Now they may demand still greater freedom of action on what is Greek territory, and closer contact with the Serb minorities in Greek Macedonia, through law, religion and schools. At least this is what the Greeks anticipate, so that if their fears are justified it may be hard to decide where Greek sovereignty ends and special Serbian rights begin. But the Serbian position should not be prejudged.

Although the report of the special commission appointed by President Coolidge to prepare a program for farm relief legislation has not yet been completed, it seems possible to forecast that whatever congressional action is proposed, or which may be taken with the President's approval, will be

designed to encourage a fuller co-operation among the farmers of the United States along lines which, in their own and other countries, have been proved to be practical and effective. In his address before the members of the Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations who visited Washington a few days ago, Mr. Coolidge drew what may be seen as a distinct line between artificial or theoretical co-operation and that practical co-operation which, he believes, will alone solve the agriculturist's present economic problems.

It has been proved time and again in nearly every country where popular government prevails that it is impossible, by any system of arbitrary legislation, even where it is sought to foster some particular industry through the granting of bounties or special privileges, to legislate genuine and continuing prosperity. It is undemocratic, first of all, to subsidize one interest or industry at the expense of another or at the expense of the people as a whole, unless, if one accepts the arguments of the advocates of a protective tariff, the benefits directly received by the favored industries are indirectly, though proportionally, shared. It is apparently in accordance with this general view that the President expressed the opinion that while co-operative movements ultimately would solve most of the problems of the farmers, a cure-all for present-day troubles could not be provided overnight by legislative enactment.

Mr. Coolidge declines to make a mystery of co-operation, or to regard it as something which the American people cannot comprehend or practice. He finds, in fact, that it has been practiced ever since it was first discovered that two people together could roll a heavier stone or move a bigger log than one man acting singly. That, he said, was the beginning of co-operation and social organization. He finds that the practice of co-operation, one of the earliest of man's social discoveries, has continued "all the way down to the Ford achievement of a motor car every fifteen seconds." He somewhat laconically remarked that "the material advance of the race from savages to chauffeurs has been merely the development of co-operation and the adaptation of new tools for it to use."

The President dismisses as unworthy of consideration the claim that farmers are different from all the rest of mankind and that their mode of life makes co-operation harder to effect. He finds that in countries other than his own the farmers co-operate successfully, as do many communities of them in the United States. He would make no special rule to be applied to them. What he believes is necessary is that they, largely through their own efforts, prove the practicability and the possibility of the method which some insist can be made to succeed only through the extension of bounties and loans provided by the public, which in other words means the industries more or less directly related to agriculture.

Editorial Notes

While fully appreciating the value of true sportsmanship, one is justified in commenting questioningly upon the "gladiatorial" news item recently published, with the accompaniment of several pictures, upon the front page of a Florida newspaper. It concerned a Chicago business man who, it seems, once a year hires himself off to some remote part of Mexico to catch and kill mountain lions with his bare hands. He has been, it appears, on twelve successive lion hunts in twelve years, and now "he is once more on his way to the happy hunting grounds far down across the Rio Grande." One of the pictures shows this "hunter" drawing taut the lasso which he has made use of in his encounter, and a general sense of approval permeates the entire setting of the article. It furnishes a sad commentary upon the twentieth century that so much of the depraved sensationalism of the Roman circus games still remains in the public consciousness.

Those 130 public school boys from the Australian Commonwealth who are due to arrive in England at the end of January for a tour of the British Isles and the Continent, under the auspices of the Young Australia League, should gain out of that experience something which they will not forget for many years to come. This is the third similar tour which the league has undertaken, and it is fair to conclude from this fact that those responsible for them feel that any expenditures of time, effort or money therein incurred have been abundantly justified. Not only is the object aimed at educational, but it is also hoped that the personal contact of the lads with the people of the countries visited will be promotive of friendly feelings, and thus definitely help the cause of world peace. If this is found really to be so, one might be excused for urging, concerning such tours, "the more, the merrier."

"We are more than surprised," wrote the Belgrade *Politika*, a semi-official organ, "at the action of Greece, which renders such service to our enemies, the Bulgarians, by asking us Serbians to recognize the Slav-speaking minorities of Serbian Macedonia as Bulgarians. It must be that Greece fears an imminent Serbian invasion of Greek Macedonia, or she would never turn to Bulgaria for assistance. But we give notice to Greece that when Bulgaria, having secured access to the Aegean Sea, starts action against Greek Macedonia, she will look in vain to Serbia for help."

For their mutual protection, now as in 1913, both Jugoslavia and Greece want a new alliance, and it is probable that negotiations will

Arab Life in the Oases of the Sahara

BY JOHN A. HAESLER

Scattered here and there on the Sahara Desert are the oases, which owe their existence always to the presence of springs and wells. The rôle which these beautiful little havens of palm gardens play in the life of the desert folk is varied and manifold. They serve, for example, to direct the routes of trade, for the great camel caravans trudging each other's necks with their teeth. The pesky goats are tussling with each other as actively as the ropes that tie them will allow.

In the corner the stately old camels are grinding their jaws, swinging their heads on their loose necks as they do so, while the baby camels, often almost too young to stand, regardless of the fact that they appear to be nothing but legs, are busily engaged in drawing their meals from their mothers. ♦ ♦ ♦

The Arabs are bargaining either at the shops, little huts set in the mud-walled houses that surround the square, or under the eaves of a separate building called a "suk." Goods of all kinds are dispensed from manufactured articles such as mirrors and knives to native-made shields and carpets. And no sale is consummated in a hurry, but only after much haggling and bickering.

Among the characters at the "suk" some are of darker tint even than the swarthy Arabs. These are the people of Negro admixture who have reached North Africa by accompanying the caravans across the Sahara. Here and there a jet-black individual dressed in a fantastic garb of animal skins adorned with mirrors and other sparkling trinkets, a skin-topped wooden drum hanging from his neck. He appears to be a wandering shaman of a savage tribe and with short, reverberating beats he pounds out a wild rhythm that he accompanies with a fearsome, whirling dance. ♦ ♦ ♦

Seldom does an Arab come into an oasis but that he pays a visit to the mosque. This crude white-washed structure whose minaret rises among the green palm trees was probably erected in memory of some saint or holy man. Here a boy for the boys is carried on, and here they gather with women bands of the Koran in front of them, reciting in loud voices the words that mean little more to them than sounds. ♦ ♦ ♦

From the top of the minaret one can see the oasis laid out before him. Clustered round the mosque and market place are mud-walled houses, broken only by narrow, crooked lanes. Beyond these are gardens filled with swaying palm trees. Then there is the wall with the gates and beyond the gates the roads or trails along which the camel trains are approaching or departing.

Below in a corner of the market place are several Arabs preparing to follow others who have departed. The baby camels belong to them—they are the most recent additions to their herd. They are loaded into bags which are tied one on each side of a camel's back. The heads and forelegs of the little beasts are all that are visible as they are carried off to the desert, to grow up on the meager sustenance of their native soil. ♦ ♦ ♦

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

Paris, Jan. 7.
It seems evident that there cannot be any relations with the enemy if there is no enemy in the juridic sense of the word. This statement of General Nollet is relied upon by the Communists to secure the acquittal of M. Sadoul, whose trial is fixed for Monday. General Nollet, as War Minister, is head of military justice. Others besides M. Sadoul have been condemned on the assumption that a state of war existed between France and Russia. As a matter of fact war was never declared. It is hoped, therefore, to show that the condemnation of M. Sadoul in 1919 was unjustified.

There was once a special meaning attached to Timbuktu. It was regarded as the ultimate bourne of human voyaging. It was held to be the symbol of impossible and far-off places. There was even an expression dismissing to Timbuktu people whom one did not wish ever again to see. But we must revise our ideas about Timbuktu: it has now been brought to our doors; its inaccessibility has vanished; there is no longer any mystery about it. Timbuktu has its time-table. M. Drouin has formed a company to transport goods to Paris. M. Marcellin, by sea from Marseilles to Algiers, across the Sahara in great caterpillar cars, and down the Niger in motorboats. Hotels with every modern comfort have been set up in the desert. All the point has gone out of proclaiming, "Go to Timbuktu," for to go to Timbuktu it undertakes a pleasant and easy trip. ♦ ♦ ♦

The Académie Goncourt has again awarded its annual literature prize. It can scarcely be pretended that it has chosen the best book of the year for its award. How, indeed, would it be possible to do so? The French publishers turn out more novels every week than ever, and the Goncourt jury could not keep pace with the output if they tried. One of their members has indeed frankly confessed as much, and says that in modern circumstances it would be fairer to abolish the prize. It may well be that an indifferent work is sometimes picked out for a prize, and that it is therewith boosted into commercial notoriety at the expense of other and far better books. There is much to be said against the system of regarding literary prizes. Authors are inclined to write with a view to winning them, and critics are inclined to write with a view to getting them. The Goncourt prize has been given for a long time, and it is difficult to find a book which is truly distinctive. It is not obtainable, as a rule, outside the region in which it is made. In Poitiers, for example, only cheeses from ewe's milk, is eaten. In Vendôme, cheeses are covered with ashes and so preserved. The cheese of Poitiers, which is unknown outside a small locality, is regarded by those who know it as the very king of cheeses. ♦ ♦ ♦

The Americans in Paris—that is to say, those permanently resident—number about 40,000, according to the latest figures. Altogether, in Paris and its environs, there are no fewer than 600,000 registered foreigners. If one would arrive at the real figures, one would have to add many more to the population. There are, besides, tourists who until the new decade come into Paris and do not make any declaration unless they are staying in Paris for more than two months. Therefore the total is quite incomplete. The proportion of foreigners is extremely high. Paris has a population, altogether, of less than 3,000,000. With the suburban districts there are about 4,500,000. The Italians, followed by the Belgians, are the most numerous; the Russians and the Swiss come very high; the British and the Americans are next; then come Spaniards and Poles. South Americans run to nearly 12,000.

Letters to the Editor

No communication is accepted, but the editor must remain responsible for his article, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Any correspondence is destroyed.

"Catalonia's Struggle for Independence"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
Referring to a letter published in this column recently under the caption, "Catalonia's Struggle for Independence," may I say that, though for the past six years we have heard much about the efficiency of this little, industrious race and its superiority to the other races of the Spanish peninsula, yet an impartial investigation shows that the Catalonians are by no means superior to the other races of Spain. It is true that Barcelona is an up-to-date city, and that the Catalonians have clean vineyards, many cotton spindles, etc., but such facts do not give them a right to announce themselves as a superior race.

The Basques have a great many virtues which they being prepared will, it is expected, be brought before the Chamber of Deputies this month. It is proposed to reduce the period of service from eighteen months to one year. Special army schools are to be set up for the instruction of the troops. It is estimated that the conscript can be taught the principal elements of soldiering in three months. Another three months will be spent in making him accustomed to take his place in an ordinary battalion. During the last six months he will be drafted into his regiment and will be regarded as ready for service. As each class will be recruited half in the spring and half in the autumn, the number will be regarded as fully instructed. It will be remembered that under the French law, every young man must be in the army. Before the war the period was three years, afterward it was reduced to two, and later to eighteen months. The present proposal is therefore a great advance. ♦ ♦ ♦

In order to combat the cost of living, which has not improved under the Radical Government, special counters have been set up in most of the big Paris stores which are known as "M. C. via Mans Carre." Provision dealers are asked to increase by 10 per cent. the price of certain foodstuffs as nearly as possible at certain times. They have responded, but curiously enough the housewives have taken very little notice of this effort. Presumably they suspect that the quality is not up to standard. Now the Prefect of Police has turned his attention to the clothiers and is endeavoring to secure their cooperation in the campaign against high prices. He has received representatives of a score of establishments,

If some one would take the trouble to tell the Catalonians that, while they are an active and able race, they should have a moderate sense of their accomplishments and their value to the other races of Spain, such as one would be doing the Catalonians great good. For if there is any little tribe that has an extravagant sense of themselves, that tribe is the Catalonian. The Catalonians deserve what Wales has. In the way of government, home rule, in the way the legislature gets out of their fancies and self-centeredness, and work in common with the other Spanish races for the accomplishment of the good of the whole. It is time for the Catalonians to hold their peace. J. P.

Chicago, Ill.